THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15 % Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,563—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Price 8 Annas.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st Dec.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
† GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5250	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

[redacted] RVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* HEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.
aptain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
, Fellner......4,285 350 7th Jan. '96
, Bellen ......4,351 *350 7th Feb. 96
E MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
2nd Class. Deck.
CE ...... Rs. 325 Rs. 150
MBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on
t of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1895

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 19th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 21st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPT.

OF THIS COMPANY has been RESTOCKED with WINES of the best WINTAGES, IMPORTED direct from the PRODUCERS.

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER'S

PERRIER JOUET'S

HEIDSIECK'S

BURGUNDIES.

	Quarts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN	44	0	49	0
POMARD	25	0	27	14
MACON	23	0	25	10
BEAUNE	28	8	31	12
CHABLIS	27	0	30	0

Also PINTS.

CLARETS.

	Qts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.	Pts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
S. JULIEN MEDOC	12	12	14	4	7	4	8	2
BORDEAUX	12	12	14	4	7	4	8	2
PETIT MEDOC	15	0	16	12	8	4	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	20	0	11	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	29	0	14	0	15	10
GRAVES (WHITE BORDEAUX)	20	8	23	0	12	8	14	0
CHATEAU LAROSE	35	0	39	0	21	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	47	8	23	8	26	0

HOCKS.

	Quarts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM	27	0	30	0
HOCHHEIM	34	0	38	0
JOHANNESBERG	58	0	64	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	54	0	60	0
STEINTEIN	38	0	42	4
LAUBENHEIM	28	0	32	4
OPPENHEIM	26	0	29	0
NIERSTEIN	39	0	43	8

Also PINTS.

MOSELLES.

	Quarts. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE SPARKLING	42	4	47	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	61	0	68	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	68	8	76	8
SAUTERNES	26	8	29	8
BARSAC	27	0	30	0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	22	8	25	0
FUNF KIRCHNER	15	0	16	12
SOMLAUER	16	8	18	8

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SPIRTS AND LIQUEURS.

BEERS AND STOUT.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE BEST RUPEES WORTH
IS SOLD BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
IT IS CALLED
THE ART GUN PACKET.
CONTAINS 16 CHOICE CARDS for Re. 1.
Single Cards, Choicest Assortment in Bombay As. 3 to Rs. 2-8.
CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS.
THE "SANTA CLAUS" BOX.
A complete outfit for Xmas Tree Rs. 5.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
NEWEST KINDS, As. 10 to Rs. 3-4 per box.
BOYS' DOLLS, &c., FOR THE CHILDREN.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS,
BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA :—
MARCKS & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.
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SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS!

VALUABLE XMAS PRESENTS!!
ALWAYS WORTH ITS VALUE.
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
SILVER WARE.
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED IN CASHMERE, LUCKNOW, CUTCH, MADRAS, BURMAH, etc.

BEAUTIFUL designs, most artistical finish, comprising every article for use ; will make very handsome XMAS, WEDDING, or BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

OVER Rs. 50,000 WORTH
SILVER WARE IN STOCK
AT
S. J. TELLERY AND CO.'S
SHOW ROOMS : ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW.
An inspection will interest every Connoisseur of Art.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS!

ALL our various Departments have now been completely replenished with all NEW GOODS, specially ordered out for this Season.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1895.

XMAS CARDS.
XMAS CRACKERS.
XMAS CAKES.
XMAS FRUITS.
XMAS TOYS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PUDDINGS.
XMAS WINES.
XMAS TREE DECORATIONS.
XMAS SWEETS.

XMAS Goods of every Description.
Our Xmas Displays are
ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
FORT. BYCULLA. CUMBALLA HILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE SHOPS, OFFICES and GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, the 25th and 28th instant, but will be kept open until 7-30 p.m. on Christmas Eve.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
18th December, 1895.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB
Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 19TH, & TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE .....SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery	Re. 1

Overture: 9 P.M.

Children's Matinee Concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

PRICES:

Children and Servants	Re. 1
Adults	Rs. 3

Overture: 4 P.M.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SETOS" arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY next, the Twenty-first instant, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, at 14-20 o'clock for LONAULI and will run to the following time, stopping only at the Stations shown below, namely:—

Victoria Terminus		H. M.			H. M.
Bombay	Dep	14 20	Karjat	Arl	16 16
Byculla	Dep	14 28	Do.	Dep	16 21
Kalyan	Arl	15 19	Khandala	Arl	17 30
Do.	Dep	15 23	Do.	Dep	17 35
Neral	Arl	15 57	Lonauli	Arl	17 50
Do.	Dep	16 2			

First, Second and Third Class Passengers, and Luggage and Parcels will be booked by this Train at the Usual Rates.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Eighteenth of December, 1895.

THOMAS SMITH'S
XMAS CRACKERS.
From Annas 12 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS AND Co.
Try our Ices and Refreshments.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ham	8 to 11 lbs.	at	Re. 1 0	per lb.
"	12 to 16 lbs.	at	" 0 15	"
Bacon	1½ to 3 lbs.	at	" 1 0	"
Cheddar Cheese		at	" 0 14	"
Edam "	(Dutch)	at	" 0 14	"
Stilton "	(in Jar)	at	" 5 0	"
Gruyer "		at	" 1 0	"

MORENAS AND Co.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHARAMCHAND OODEYCHAND has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property:—Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Khutterali or Chappagully First Lane, on the South side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards, or thereabouts, and entered in the books of the Collector under old No. 444, New No. 2311, old Survey No. 134 and 119, and New Survey No. 1523-1519, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1602, and Street No. 4840 and bounded on the East by the house of Roychand Deepchand, on the West by the house of Purbhudas Mulchand, on the North by the Khutterwady or Chappagully First Lane aforesaid and on the South by the property formerly of Gopaldas Madhowdas but now of Mooljee Jaitha and at present known as the New Cloth Bazaar.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, Tenders for the supply of the following Oils for 12 months commencing 1st February next.

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating carriage and wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December. 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI GULAB, daughter of SHAH NARANDAS NATHOOSHAH GANDHY and Widow of SHAH JIVANDAS LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MANGAL and BAI MANEK the Executrices named in the Will of the said Deceased...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 16th day of December, 1895.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING called for the PRESENTATION of ADDRESSES to the Hon. Mr. P. M. MEHTA, C. I. E., will take place at the GAIETY THEATRE, on FRIDAY next, the 20th Inst., at 5-15 P. M., instead of on Saturday, the 21st Inst., as originally notified.

DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
A. M. DHARAMSI.
18th December, 1895.

WE have this DAY APPOINTED Messrs. HERBERT M. GOOD & Co., our SOLE AGENTS for the SALE of all WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in Bombay, Cawnpore and Delhi.

MOXON, MEYER & Co.
Bradford (Yorks) Nov. 29, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorised to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,69,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	" 10,48,454	1	5
Deposits	" 92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	" 2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,39,553	4	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 3,97,525	5	9
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & Cie.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
For India " " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen Pints	" 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone; full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free upon application. THE MARSTON REMEDY CO., 521, High Holborn, LONDON.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

FANS! FANS!!
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
IN GAUZE, SATIN, LACE, FEATHER,
Rs. 15 to Rs. 120.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addresse to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.
FIRE ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	= " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000	= " 80,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,473-12
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137½
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,175
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	156½
Brooke's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	[illegible]	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+90	1100
[illegible]	300	500	500	dvdRs30	560
Hargrev and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	290 xd
[illegible] Press Co. Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co. Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	110
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	138½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,030	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
[illegible] Woollen Mills	1,200	250	[illegible]	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	605
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,030
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Luckmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,070
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,340
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,250
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	422½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,825
Scoderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	[illegible]
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	[illegible]
Venilshanker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	15	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	385
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,425
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	[illegible]	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	155
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,075
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co	[illegible]	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-10 Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27
Do. do. new	" 26-14
Australia bar Gold	" 27-3
Bombay bar Gold	" 27
Sovereigns	" 17-4
Do. Drafts	" 17-3
Silver	" 94-9
Do. [illegible]	" 94-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Wankola.
Royal Bombay Golf Club: Cleek competition handicap.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Unveiling of Lord Reay's statue, Esplanade, by Lord Sandhurst, 5 p.m.
Sale of work, St. George's Hospital, 4 to 7 p.m.
Bombay University: Second B. A. and B. A. and First LL. B. Examination results, 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Music at the George's Hospital, 4 p.m.
Orphean Dramatic Club's performance of Elizabeth, R. at the Novelty, 9-15 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Ilesfee and Leander left the dock yesterday.

University Examination Results.—The results of LL. B. and Second LL. B. examinations, which were to be declared yesterday afternoon, have been put off till this afternoon.

Bombay Baptist Church, Byculla.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach on Sunday, at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sunday School at 4-30 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 6 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class, Thursday, at 8 p.m.

Concert at the Seamen's Institute.—The grand evening concert by Fred. Dunworth's Variety Company will not take place at the Seamen's Institute this evening, as previously announced. The date has been postponed to the 23rd instant.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Shree Shamabattji Maharaj, accompanied by seventeen followers, arrived in Bombay from Thana, on Tuesday evening, and alighted at the Dadur station. The Maharaj is at present staying in a bungalow at New Matoonga Road.

Want of Jurisdiction.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Jivibai, wife of Devidas Vasanji, claimed alimony from her husband. The magistrate having found that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, discharged the accused.

Committed to the Sessions.—The case in which Madhavji Narsi charged Jivanbhai Jagonnath with bringing a false complaint against complainant with respect to a criminal offence was concluded yesterday, and Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—A vacancy having occurred by the death of Mr. Ardesir Framji Moos in the number of delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., has called a meeting of the Parsi Justices to assemble at the Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution, on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper gentleman for the office. Sir Jamsetjee will preside on the occasion.

General Booth in Bombay.—We learn that it has been arranged for General Booth to give an address on his Indian Social Scheme in the Town Hall on February 19th. The General is just now concluding a successful Australian tour, and is expected to land in Colombo about January 1st. Before reaching Bombay he visits Travancore, Madras, Calcutta, the N.-W. P., Punjab, and Ahmedabad, leaving by the mail on February 22nd.

Music at the Fancy Bazaar, St. George's Hospital.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the Fancy Bazaar, St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 4:—

March	Linwood	Ord Hume.
Selection	Erminie	Jakobowski.
Valse	Tafelrunde	Gung'l
Selection	Attilla	Verdi.
Serenade	Der Engel Lied	Braga.
Selection	The Mountebanks	Cellier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Appeal from Goa.—We understand that a telegram was received by Mr. Peeroshaw Muncherjee Dadisethna from Lisbon, yesterday, informing him that the appeal filed by his sister, Ruttonbai, widow of Mody Dadabhoy Shapurjee, of Damaun, against the decision of the High Court of Goa in the suit brought against her by Mody Hormasjee Maneckjee, of the Apollo Hotel, for a declaration that the will of her deceased husband was void and of no effect, has been decided in her favour. The will in question has thus been held to be valid.

Death of Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Bharucha.—The Parsees of the Khetwady district have lost by the death of Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Bharucha a co-religionist, who, though not endowed with a large fortune, was always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and distressed. He had the welfare of his community at heart, and never failed to take a prominent and practical part in affairs affecting their moral and material progress. He gave the benefit of his long and varied experience to those who have the conduct of the Parsee Death Benefit and Marriage funds, and was one of the principal founders of the Association started for the propagation of the knowledge of Zoroastrian rites and literature among the younger generation of the community. His death has been a sad loss to the inhabitants of Khetwady, who never applied to him for assistance and advice in vain. The large concourse of people, who attended his funeral on Monday last, testified to the great popularity and esteem in which he was held by the Parsees.

A Burglar Caught Red-Handed.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hardyal Ruttonsing, aged thirty, a Rajput, of Delhi, having no fixed place of residence in Bombay, was charged by Constable Wheatly with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 223, the property of Jetha Nursey, a servant in the employ of a piece-goods merchant at Bhendy Bazaar. About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, complainant locked the door of his room, and went to Chuckla. On returning home, about 8 p.m., he found the door open, and the lock lying broken open, close by on the floor. He entered the room, noticed three boxes broken open, and accused abstracting the property from one of them. Complainant raised an alarm, which brought some of the neighbours into the room, and with their assistance the burglar was arrested and handed over to the police. An iron jemmy, which was purchased by the accused on the same day from a blacksmith at Jail Road, was also found lying near one of the boxes. It has been ascertained by the police that the accused was at one time a sepoy in the Bombay 2nd Lancers, but at present unemployed. The case was remanded.

Prosecution Under the Glanders and Farcy Act.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged Mahomed Attaji, an Arab horse-dealer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, under section 10 of Act 20 of 1879, known as the "Glanders and Farcy Act," and also under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, with failing to give information to the itinerating Veterinary Inspector or to the police about a glandered horse belonging to him. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. It appears that, on the 27th October last, the accused, who had a number of horses in Ali bin Oomer's Stables, Byculla, sent three horses for treatment to the Scott Stables, at Girgaum, where on examination by the Veterinary Surgeon, they were found to be glandered and were duly destroyed by the police. On the 18th November last, Mr. Ingle, the Veterinary Inspector, on a certain information received through a Mahomedan native horse-doctor, went to a coal shed at Khetwady 10th Lane, and saw a horse tied up therein. Mr. Ingle informed Mr. Stevens, who examined the animal, and condemned it under the Act as being a glandered horse. Inspector Fleming was communicated with, and that officer on enquiry ascertained that the condemned animal belonged to the accused. The horse was then taken to Sewree Lazaretto, and was destroyed by the police. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, he ordered Mr. Fleming to prosecute the accused for isolating the glandered animal in a cinder shed at Khetwady and not informing the police about it, and hence the present case. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, Mr. Ghamat in defence contended that there was no evidence to show that his client had reason to believe that the horse was a glandered horse at the time it was removed from the Ali bin Oomer's stables to the shed at Khetwady. Even if the accused knew that the animal had been suffering from glanders, still he was ignorant that it was binding on him to give information to the police or to the Veterinary inspector. The animal appeared to be suffering from fever, and as the stable was damp, it was removed to another dryer place. It was subsequently found to be glandered, and was destroyed. The accused had no intention of concealing the information from the authorities. He was a respectable Arab merchant, but was quite ignorant of the law. In the interests of justice a board bearing the requirements of the law should have been put up by the authorities in one of the stables at Bellasis Road, but no such board was to be found there. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that four of the horses, belonging to the accused, had already been destroyed for glanders, and, therefore, he had every reason to believe that this particular animal was suffering from the same disease. Taking into consideration the loss which accused had sustained, the magistrate thought that inflicting on him a fine of Rs. 25 would meet the end of justice.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE PLEADER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Parret charged one Arjoon Govind, a mill-hand, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to a woman, named Savitribai. Mr. Salmon appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker defended. The prosecutrix in her evidence stated that, on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, owing to some ill-feeling between her and accused's sister, accused entered her room, while she was cooking, and abused her. The woman remonstrated with him, whereupon he caught hold of her by her throat and dragged her downstairs to the water-pipe. She, struggled to free herself from the accused and caught hold of his "dhotur." The accused, then took up a square board, studded with nails, and struck her on her head with it, cutting the head open. She immediately informed the police, who took her to the J. J. Hospital where, her injuries were attended to. Mr. Salmon offered to show the magistrate the medical certificate given to his client by the house-surgeon, Dr. Gallagher. Mr. Salmon stated that he was conscious of a technical objection to accepting the certificate as evidence in the case, still it might serve his Worship as an indication of the nature of the wounds inflicted. Moreover, as the attendance of medical gentlemen was not in all cases practicable, it was the universal practice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts to allow a medical certificate to be put in. The magistrate said that he did not care what the practice was, but he had to deal with law. The prosecution had only one witness, who was then examined by Mr. Salmon, but he did not corroborate the whole story of the prosecutrix. The accused in his statement denied having assaulted the woman, and alleged that the wounds were self-inflicted. The magistrate at this stage called upon the complainant to show cause why she should not be fined for bringing a false charge. Mr. Salmon in showing these cause stated that it was absurd to suppose that the nasty wounds on the head of the woman were self-inflicted. No person would cause himself so much injury—a wound on the head three inches long exposing the bone. If the accused was innocent, why, the pleader asked, he made himself scarce when the police came up? Why could he not be found until the next day. At the most the prosecution could not prove their case, and the magistrate's duty was simply to discharge the accused for want of evidence against him. The magistrate remarked that, supposing the wounds were the result of blows with sticks what proof the prosecution had that the accused delivered those blows. Their own witness testified against them. Mr. Salmon said that if the witness was bought over by the opposite party, and chose to tell lies in court, the prosecution could not help it. The prosecutrix informed the police against the accused, and they, after an inquiry being satisfied of the "bona-fides" of the case, charged him with the offence. At this rate, Mr. Salmon remarked, the parties would be at the mercy of corrupt and interested witnesses wherever they chose to turn against them. The magistrate said that if the prosecutrix had complained to the police, she must take the consequences. Assault cases, the magistrate found, were very common in Bombay, and for trivial matters the time of the court was wasted. He had heavy arrears, and he must soon dispose them of. Mr. Salmon remarked that he was not responsible for that state of things, and hoped that the court would not make his client suffer for the delay in the despatch of work. The pleader offered to bring Dr. Gallagher to give evidence if a short postponement was given. His Worship refused to accede to Mr. Salmon's request, and discharged the accused, ordering the prosecutrix to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 to the accused for instituting a false and vexatious complaint against him.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

Mr. Damodardas Tapidas presided at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Albert Press Company, Limited, held in the registered office of the company, Dalal Street, yesterday afternoon.

The following report was presented and adopted at the meeting:—Your directors beg to submit their yearly report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the past year ended 30th June, 1895. The income of the company had been Rs. 36,850-13-1, from which a sum of Rs. 7,057-1-3 has been credited to depreciation fund and reserve fund accounts for Interest as usual, Rs. 9,260-9-0 has been written off for loss in cotton transaction; and the balance, Rs. 20,533-2-10 is available for disposal. Out of the above sum of Rs. 20,533-2-10 your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, which will absorb Rs. 17,600 and Rs. 2,500 towards the depreciation fund account, and the balance of Rs. 433-2-10 to be carried forward to next year's account. Last year the shareholders were informed that a new press was under construction, which is presently working, and your directors have now to report another new press by the Bombay Company, Limited. The addition of these two new presses will curtail the profits of the company, but they think that to a certain extent it will be made up by increase in the crop. As mentioned in the last report, the new boiler for Bhownugger has arrived, and it is now working to advantage. The directors are glad to state that the cotton crop, where the company's presses are situated, is reported to be very excellent; they therefore hope to present a still better balance-sheet next year. Two of your directors, Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Jehangheer Hormusjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhownugger, Mahuva, and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000, but the engines and boilers have not been insured."

Resolutions in conformity with the above repor havng been passed, the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary resolution.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji presided and disposed of the following among others matters:—

RE BURJORJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, moved absolute the rule "nisi" granted on the 13th ult., calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. Notice had been served by the insolvents upon all the creditors. His lordship made the rule absolute, allowing the insolvents to withdraw their petition.

RE JAMNADAS SOORJEE.

Mr. Lowndes, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order with regard to one Jetha Raghavjee, as his lordship had granted only a week's protection from that creditor at the last sitting. The application was granted.

RE NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE MISTRI.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, Nowrojee Dadabhai, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his books of accounts. His lordship adjourned the matter till the 8th prox., to enable the insolvent to file an answering affidavit.

RE RATTANJEE MUNCHERJEE COLAH.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon his creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Francis Powell and another; Fakira Keroba; Trimbak Raghunath; Augustin Albert; Bhasker Luxmon; Dajee Abbajee and another; Perozshah Hormusjee Batlivalla; Mulakchand Rupchand; Ebrahimjee Esmailjee; Ganu Mahadu and another; Joseph Moris De Mello; Gulam Hoosein Tyaballi; Panachand Hukamchand; and Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor.

MHOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY OF THE DURHAMS.

The Polo finals were played at Mhow, on Friday between the Royal Fusiliers—Captain Briston, Captain Hickie, Mr. Malloch and Mr. Sweney—and the Durham Light Infanty—Mr. Hules, Captain De Lisle, Captain Luard and Mr. Ashburner, on both sides the players being the same as before. The play ended in an easy win for the Durhams by six goals and one subsidiary to two subsidiaries. The Durhams, who were playing two of their first team, Captains DeLisle and Luard, showed careful training and a strong combination. The Fusiliers have lately arrived from Karachi, where fast games are impossible. Captain Hickie and Mr. Malloch played a hard hitting game, and with handier ponies would be very dangerous. For the winners Captain Luard was the most brilliant throughout the tournament. Captain DeLisle's play is well known throughout India, and as usual he was the mainstay of his team. Mrs. Nicholson, the wife of the General Commanding, presented the very handsome Cup to Captain DeLisle, who replied with few suitable words on receiving the trophy.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Home telegrams have been more re-assuring this week, consols having recovered to 107. In other ways, too, matters there appear to be mending. It has been rather a puzzler to understand the steady drop in silver in London, and in America, but it is generally thought that silver people in both places counted too much on Japan laying out a good part of the Chinese indemnity in the purchase of the white metal. Evidently, Japan has no intention of doing so, and if the retention of the money in Europe is to mean that Japan intends to lay it out in articles of European manufacture, whether British or continental, it will be more to the good of trade all round. The week has been an example of the way in which exchange is now divorced from silver, for had we been dependent from day to day on the price of the metal as before, exchange would certainly have gone down, instead of up in the last few days. As regards the local bullion market, the drop in the metal was only natural, as dealers have had no alternative but to stand off in an undoubtedly weak home market. It is not thought that the slight recovery in the metal in London and America, advised this morning, can mean anything more than a simple reaction from the depression of the middle of the week.

Lord George Hamilton's reply to the deputation on Wednesday must have been far from acceptable, or it would not have been followed as rapidly by the news of the Blackburn operatives having resolved to demand the instant repeal of the Cotton duties, owing to the fact that thousands of looms are idle. It is, of course, impossible not to feel sympathy with these men, who have to work to live, and are yet unable the do so. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Cotton duties, no more than any other of our import duties, cannot be, withdrawn while the finances of the country require such aids. In the spirit of irritation manifested over this last phase, the Blackburn operatives should remember that during the American War, it was Indian cotton that kept them going. It is easy to forget the past, but this will remain a strong reason for Lancashire to restrain herself until the millennial period Lord George Hamilton predicts.

The Hon. C. E. Smyth has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council on going home, also the Vice-Presidentship of the Chamber of Commerce. He will be a great loss, as he has done yeoman service in the consideration of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Bill, first in its original, and again in its amended form. Mr. Playfair's term of office in the Viceroy's Council comes to an end on 19th instant, and the election to the vacancy is likely to be held next Tuesday: he will certainly be re-elected, inasmuch as he has done good work while on the Council. Merchants here seem anxious, as he is familiar with the Merchants' Shipping Bill, that he should see that Bill through the Council. It is stated that the Chamber is suggesting to Government that the opportunity of Mr. Kimber's retirement from the post of Engineer to the Corporation should be taken to secure the very best available professional talent for that important post. In this they certainly express the universal opinion. It is also stated that Government have rejected a proposal for the reduction of the stamp duty on fire policies; it is a matter of frequent complaint that the stamp duty is a heavy item in such policies. Another item of information is that the Labour Enquiry Commission will commnce its sittings on Monday, 16th instant, at the Bengal Secretariat. The subject of the state of the river continues to engage the attention of merchants and no doubt considerable pressure will be placed on the Port Commissioners to see that the River Survey Department is strengthened. It is wonderful what that department has done with the limited means at its disposal.

In the money market the surprise of the week has been the building up of the cash balance as shown in the bank return given below. Eighty-five lakhs is no mean addition to the resources of a presidency bank at a time of the year when people are never surprised to find money disappearing in the somewhat occult fashion that the exigencies of internal trade bring about. In the money market, as in other matters, nothing happens but the unexpected, yet a close scrutiny of the statement below reveals no actually abnormal accumulation, such as to justify a belief that we are shaping to increased ease. A few fortuitous circumstances are soley responsible for the condition of things. The week embraced the period from Wednesdy 4th to Tuesday 10th instant, and during the six working days two mails arrived here with an aggregate of some 95 lakhs of Council drafts, to meet which it is apparent the Government must have paid in an amount even larger, as the Treasury balances are seen to be 10 lakhs heavier. About 10 lakhs was further accumulated through the bank having realised its own investments to that value. The fact that private deposits give an increase of only 29 lakhs, after having been replenished about 95 lakhs, goes to prove that there had been good withdrawals. Viewing the surroundings therefore in the way pointed our, it is evident that there is not the real strength in the bank return that a cursory glance suggests. Money in Bombay is more distinctly diminishing, and while such is the case it is idle to think that we can cheapen here. A. 5 per cent bank rate is likely to see us to the and of the year; thereafter much will depend on the Burma demand, which if at all acute can only result in higher rates here. It is peculiar in regard to the accumulation of money that a couple of months ago the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay was very nearly a crore and a quarter higher than that of the Bank of Bengal, whereas at present the position is more than reversed, in so far as the fact goes that the local presidency bank has now a cash balance of one and three-quarter crores over and above that of the bank of Bombay. Nevertheless the percentage of cash to liabilities here is roughly one per cent under that of Bombay according to the returns given below. Locally the prices of accommodation to-day are the same as last week: discounts are 5 per cent for short and 5½ to 6 for long: Government paper and bullion loans are 4½, and money at two days' notice is nominally one under bank rate though it might be had a shade cheaper by a very first-class borrower.

In the Jute market this has been a week of downward prices both here and at home. Stocks of loose jute on the spot have accumulated considerably, and the opinion is held in some quarters that there cannot be less than ten lakhs of maunds here at the moment. It is also said that godown accommodation at Hantkola has been tested to the uttermost, and that native consignees are actually paying rent to the country boats, to allow the Stuff to remain aboard in the meanwhile. Under such conditions, and with no encouragement in the home quotations, it is surprising that the prices of loose have not given way further than about 3 to 4 annas per maund during this week. In baled jute the nominal quotation at the opening of the week was Rs. 30 for firsts, and it has since declined to Rs. 29. London advices, through Reuter, quote £10-17-6 a ton, and private wires quote it even fractionally lower. Altogether, the business of the week has been moderate for the time of the year.

The freight market is quiet and there is very little business doing; for London quotations are nearly the same, *i. e.*, 15*s.* for dead weight, 17*s.* 6*d.* for linseed and 20*s.* for jute. For Liverpool, rice has paid 17*s.* 6*d.* for January shipment. For Dundee there are several steamers offering to take 20*s.* without finding charterers. For Hamburg the pressure of the outsiders has forced the liners to take 21*s.* 3*d.*, and now there is a steamer offering to take 20*s.* 7½*d.* For other destinations there is no business doing, and generally the market seems already to have put on a holiday appearance. Via Cape the *Andorinha* has accepted a full cargo of jute to Boston at $4 1-8 for all January shipment. Ships are offering to close at 21*s.* 3*d.* for Dundee, but find no takers. Disengaged tonnage in port, 25,000 tons.

In the Share Market there has been a beggarly array of reported transactions this week, and it is difficult to find anything new to say on the subject. The spirit of speculation remains dead, and while such is the case both jobbers and brokers find it the most insipid of callings. A full complement of operators and middlemen are on show, money is easily available, prices are low for a good many stocks, yet there is the one thing wanting and that is the desire to be up and doing. The market has for some time been destitute of a central figure for the crowd to follow, nor is it easy to see where such a man is to come from. What we require at the moment is something equivalent to a Barney Barnato, when he planked down three million of ready money a few weeks ago and by buying right and left arrested the drop in South African scrip. They are not made that way out here—if ever they were it may have been in the days of the pagoda tree but that was a long time ago. A Wall Street speculator, globe-trotting, was here a few winters back, and asked to be shown our leviathan operators. The wish could not be gratified as we had none to show him, and what was ture then is more strikingly true now. There are all the necessary elements of prosperity in the local jute manufacturing industry, with an average return to the investor at present prices, that far exceeds what people in other markets are content with, and in this way jute shares are a most justifiable class of stock for speculation to centre in, yet the market is allowed to languish, for no reason except that there is not a man of sufficient weight to give a lead. In share dealing, more than in any other calling, example is the strongest incentive, and where it does not lead man to go with the majority, it sends him on the other tack, which of course helps to create business and to check unwholesome inflation of prices. Constituted as the local market is, the only thing remaining is to let things slide until such time as the crowd is more unanimously of opinion that the lowest range of prices has been touched. Rumours are to the effect that all the leading jute companies will be found to have done well in the half-year now coming to a close, and the issue of the six monthly reports in January should go a long way to right things. There is already a slightly improved feeling in Barnagores which moved up yesterday some six rupees on it being known that a dividend of 14 shillings was payable immediately; this with the dividend previously given makes for the year to Indian shareholders at the present exchange about Rs. 17-4 per share which is very good. The Fort Gloster half-year ended on 30th November and it is said that they have made 3½ lakhs of profit and will give 10 per cent. for the period, carrying a handsome addition to reserve—nothing could be better if the rumour is correct.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—December 18.

Chitty, Lt, Bo, 26th B I, on transfer, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—December 18.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, to Poona.
Rogers, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 21st instant.
2. The Range at Cooria will be available for Class Firing throughout the day on Saturday next, the 21st instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m.
2. On Saturday next, the 21st instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. It is notified for information that the Wheal Cup Competition Medals for 1895 have arrived and will be distributed to the winning teams upon the conclusion of the practice at Colaba North Fort on the 21st instant.
4. The following observations of H. E. the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces Bombay Command on the inspection report of the Corps are (under orders from Army Head-Quarters) published for information of members:—

The Bombay Artillery Volunteers is composed of a very fine body of English, Scotch and Irish men and is in a very high state of efficiency, due in the most part to the valuable zeal and energy of the Commandant Major Roughton.

The best spirit prevails among all ranks.

No. 1 Company is especially efficient.

No. 2 Company.—This Company through force of circumstances is not so efficient as No. 1 but I look forward with confidence to the improvement in its condition and efficiency which will follow the permanent appointment of an Adjutant. This Company is very scattered and is consequently difficulty to work, more especially as the members are put to great expense by having to come great distances to drill at the Forts.

5. Leave of absence from 21st to 28th instant inclusive has been granted to 2nd Lt L Penny.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Major General, R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Tuesday, December 17.

Inspection Veterinary—It is notified for information that Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect the horses, Lines, &c., of the 4th Bombay Cavalry at Sirur on the morning of the 18th instant.

Appointment—Under instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters 2nd Lieut A G M Hogg. Unattached List, who has completed a year's duty with a British Regt is posted to the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Medical—Surgn-Major W Rowney, A M S, on arrival in Poona will proceed to Satara to take over medical charge of the Station Hospital there from Surgeon Major A E J Croly, A M S, who on being relieved will proceed to Deolali on duty, en route to England as tour-expired.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By Major General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Tuesday, December 17.

Leave—Station Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—

Colonel Grant 4th Bombay Rifles, from 23rd instant to 1st proximo inclusive.

Captain Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, from 23rd instant to 1st proximo inclusive.

Lieutenant Hunter, attached 4th Bombay Rifles, from 16th to 23rd instant inclusive.

Lieutenant Annand, attached 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, from 22nd to 31st instant inclusive.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, December 12.)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Mayes, who has been appointed an Asst Consvr of Forests of the 2nd grade and posted to the Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of 18th Nov 1895 and at Lahore on the forenoon of 25th idem.

Mr Mayes is posted to the Lahore Forest Division from the latter date.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 986, dated 27th Sept 1894, the Rev C Swynnerton is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Quetta, from 3rd Dec 1895 or such subsequent date as he may assume charge, vice the Rev F E D Cobbol proceeding on leave.

Miyan Hussain Bakhsh, Extra Asst Commr from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Dera Ghazi Khan District where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of 21st Nov 1895.

Mr F B R Spencer, Extra Asst Commr, has been reposted to the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of 31st Oct, 1895.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to the Rev A Bridge, Chaplain of Jullundur, in Notification No 812, dated 3rd Aug 1895, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of six months.

Mr E B Francis, Depy Commr, Ferozepore, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18 months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 21st Jan 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr M W Fenton reported his arrival at Bombay on the 5th Dec 1895, and resumed charge of his duties as Senior Secy to the Financial Commrs, Punjab, on the forenoon of 9th idem, relieving Mr R Sykes proceeding on leave.

Mr W M Hailey, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Umballa, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 6th Dec 1895.

Mr L H Leslie Jones, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, and posted to Ferozepore, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 6th Dec 1895.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 921, dated 7th September 1895, Mr R I Bruce, C I E, Commr and Supdt, resumed charge of the Derajat Division on the forenoon of 21st Nov 1895 relieving Mr H A Anderson.

Mr A H Grant, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, and posted to Shahpur, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 9th Dec 1895.

Mr A Langley, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Sialkot, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 10th Dec 1895.

In anticipation of the sanction of the Govr-Genl of India in Council and the approval of H M's Secy of State for India Mr T H Homan, Extra Judl Asst Commr, Bannu is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ismail Khan, from forenoon of 6th Dec 1895, vice Mr H W Gee.

Mr. F. Boyle, who took part in the former Ashantee expedition, in an article in the *Saturday Review* says:—During the march back, I had an excellent opportunity to observe an Ashantee Prince at leisure. He had been captured removing arms from the palace through a window, handing them to a "captain" outside, and for some reason it was thought judicious to carry both away with us. Prince Bosomanogo was really a fine gentleman—I mean that he was not only good-looking, intelligent, and well-mannered, but, besides all this had the air of good society, as recognised in Europe. One detail struck me much. He wore a toga of native cotton, dyed in a charming pattern, and always gracefully drapped—a costume, in fact, as elegant as could be—and it invariably looked clean at the end of the day's march when we were splashed and muddy to the waist. The ease and polished courtesy with which this personage greeted any officer who stopped to look at him was an abiding wonder—irritating, too, for the honest marine who held him, rather like a dog, by a cord. I saw that good fellow twitch the string sharply on such occasions, to teach the nigger Prince his place. This indignity alone ruffled his temper. He said to M. Bonnat, one of the captives released, "See me, a Prince of Ashantee, tied like a slave and led by a common white man! It is infamous!" M. Bonnat assured me that the finished manners of our prisoner were not at all exceptional at the Ashantee Court. And the King himself, Koffee Kalkali, was the finest gentleman amongst them all, though short, scared with smallpox, and black. Nobles are almost all fair. Once I asked Mr. Kuehne how we should recognise the King if he were taken prisoner. "Oh," Mr. Kuehne answered, "your soldiers will know him for a King! He looks it every inch."

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effect as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY. THE 18TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·179	W	1	74·1	53·0	50	...	0·32	+0·07
Agra	30·185	NW	3	79·1	47·4	70	...	0·16	+0·02
Cawnpore	30·169	NW	1	75·2	44·0	76	..	0·34	...
Allahabad	30·155	SSE	1	75·7	44·4	83	...	0·75	+0·34
Jhansi	30·171	Calm	2	80·0	53·7	50	...	0·49	+0·27
Jacobabad	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
Karachi	30·155	NNE	6	82·3	59·9	42	..	0·13	−0·03
Jeypore	30·194	Calm	3	78·0	54·6	59	...	0·06	−0·24
Ajmere	30·225	Calm	1	77·9	48·3	70	...	..	−0·28
Deesa	30·129	N	5	86·7	50·6	43	...	..	−0·16
Ahmedabad	30·098	NE	3	81·3	61·1	43	...	...	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·088	NE	5	83·3	55·0	54	...	..	−0·38
Veraval	30·029	NNE	5	86·1	63·3	36	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·185	NE	3	78·7	50·9	41	..	0·02	−0·23
Indore	30·153	W	1	78·8	53·1	60	...	0·08	−0·14
Saugor	30·154	E	3	78·3	47·9	40	...	0·39	−0·63
Jubulpore	30·144	S	1	76·9	44·9	63	..	0·06	−0·70
Hoshangabad	30·169	E	3	79·3	53·8	55	...	0·25	−0·60
Khandwa	30·128	NE	2	84·2	55·1	47	..	...	−0·75
Raipur	30·154	Calm	2	81·3	52·8	47	...	...	−0·78
Nagpur	30·122	Calm	3	81·2	50·7	53	...	0·16	−1·11
Amraoti	30·101	E	6	83·6	47·9	33	...	...	−0·96
Akola	30·117	ESE	5	84·5	50·1	45	...	..	−1·23
Surat	30·034	NNW	L	88·1	62·5	53	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·106	WNW	4	84·4	56·4	63	...	..	−0·68
Bombay	29·998	NNE	9	84·8	70·1	76	...	0·06	−0·51
Poona	30·048	E	5	85·5	57·9	51	...	0·74	−0·72
Ahmednagar	30·077	NNE	2	83·3	53·5	46	...	0·91	...
Aurangabad	30·100	NNE	2	83·8	56·7	51	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·053	ESE	8	85·8	67·1	47	..	0·71	−0·88
Ratnagiri	29·972	ENE	4	91·4	71·9	52	...	1·30	+0·80
Belgaum	30·013	ESE	8	83·2	61·2	63	...	1·54	−0·61
Goa	29·983	SE	4	85·5	71·4	88	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·972	E	3	86·2	70·0	87	...	0·44	−2·28
Mangalore	29·961	ENE	2	87·3	70·9	73	..	1·79	−1·55
Calicut	29·960	ENE	8	86·7	70·0	76	...	3·16	−2·69
Cochin	29·954	Calm	L	90·2	74·2	75	..	5·28	−2·94
Bangalore	30·029	ENE	11	81·7	57·9	70	...	1·72	−2·24
Secunderabad	30·060	E	5	83·6	60·5	69	...	1·17	−0·74
Masulipatam	30·045	N	5	83·5	67·2	70	..	0·72	−7·15
Bellary	30·017	ESE	2	87·2	63·9	66	..	2·09	−0·18
Cuddapah	30·030	Calm	...	88·5	68·0	73	...	0·72	−4·31
Madras	30·020	NNW	7	84·0	70·0	93	...	16·53	−0·67
Coimbatore	30·025	E	2	88·4	67·8	90	...	1·87	−2·78
Trichinopoly	29·973	NNE	3	88·5	70·9	75	..	3·52	−3·60
Negapatam	29·983	NW	9	82·9	72·7	87	...	26·20	+2·65
Colombo	29·961	NNE	6	87·0	73·0	75	5·02	11·07	−6·50
Aden	30·072	SE	11	80·8	69·9	68	..	...	−0·50

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra and Karachi, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Indore, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly at several other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in slight to considerable excess of the average in many places, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Sholapur, Malegaon, Khandwa, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 44° at Cawnpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Madras, Aurangabad and Agra, and the skies are partially clouded at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa and Madras. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has increased briskly over Sind, Western Rajputana and a part of the Punjab and has been practically steady elsewhere. The readings are highest in the extreme north-west and lowest in the extreme south and reach above the normal average in all parts of the country. Winds are north-westerly down the Gangetic Plain and between north and east elsewhere. The force is fresh this morning at Diamond island and at some West Coast stations. The temperature has fallen in North-West India, south of Madras and Lower Burma and generally risen in other places. The mean temperature is normal or above the normal generally. Colombo has received over three inches of rain, but none has fallen throughout India.

The benevolent care taken by the Government of India of the interests of its officers writes a contemporary receives scant recognition at the hands of those gentlemen who consider that as a rule their dealings with Government are on a worse footing than transactions with the harmful, but necessary, sowcar. To such grumblers we would commend a Resolution published by the Financial Department, in which instructions are issued that, in consequence of a fraud having come to light, officers who do not draw their pay through well-known bankers or agents, should attend at the Treasury in person to receive their salary. It is doubtful whether any officer, except here and there an Accountant-General or Comptroller, the latchet of whose shoe is of red tape, took the smallest notice of the instructions; their impracticability has however been brought to the notice of the Financial Department, which has now called for suggestions for minimising the risk of a fraud such as the *causa causans* of their Resolution. Now this a conundrum which it would tax the concentrated skill of at least a hundred acrostic solvers to answer; the Bank of England itself has been known to pay on forged bills sums which would make the mouth of a plethoric South Africa capitalist water, and it seems hardly likely that the merely mosquito-ish intelligence of the Accounts Department will find an absolute remedy. We have heard however of one suggestion which seems to err on the side of safety. A jocose Secretary—he can only recently have joined the ranks of the overworked—has offered to send to the Treasury, with his salary bill, a photograph of the person authorised to receive payment. This idea however wants a little working out; photographs, it may be said, are not always likenesses, moreover a fraudulent possessor of a salary bill to a respectable amount could find time to have his photographic taken *en route* to the Treasury and he could present a life sized Bromo enlargement to the Treasury officer, to be added to the collection. If he selected his artist from among the higher walks of the profession, he might defy identification at any future time. But where photography fails there is obviously need for anthropometry and all that seems necessary is to train every Government official in the Berthilon system, and supply all Treasury officers with magnifying glasses for the purpose of checking thumb marks. When this question is settled it will be time to take up Coolie Immigration, Railway extension, and other fads.

The tide of prosperous London (remarks the Linkman in *Truth*) is drifting continually towards Hyde Park. Especially is this to be observed in the matter of clubs. In former days Pall-mall and St. James's-street were almost exclusively occupied by clubs, but now the establishments in these thoroughfares are being left high and dry, whilst Piccadilly is gradually becoming flooded with clubs. A few years ago some old houses close by Down-street were demolished, and in their stead were erected two monster mansions, the one now occupied by the Cavalry Club and the other by the Piccadilly Club. At first both of these concerns met with little success, but the Cavalry weathered the storm, and is now one of the best clubs in London. It has a brilliant future before it. The Piccadilly Club has now also turned the corner, under the management of Capt. Woodgate. The club has been reconstructed, members have been compelled to undergo the ordeal of a fresh ballot, and a new committee has been appointed, the list of which includes the names of Lord Suffield, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Athlumney, Lord Aylesford, and others.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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ON VIEW.—Messrs. GEYER & Co.'s Stock-in-trade of Machinery, Cycles, Sewing Machines, etc., at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRESH GOODS for Xmas Presents, OPENED TO-DAY, and marked exceptionally Cheap. Also Liberal Discount to large buyers. Grand Xmas Bazaar, at SHROFF BROTHERS.—Hornby Row, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1-4, 1-4, 1-2 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

A further advance of 3-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 107 5-8; while French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, returning to last Friday's quotation of 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22, Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 118¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced yesterday 1-8 per cent., to 1 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 per cent. Three and-a-half Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £60 3-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. higher, at 30¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 66 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¾ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,940,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters more than the estimate at the close of the previous week. The Wheat market was dull yesterday, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 5s. per cental ex-quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 36½s. per 416 lbs. shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats flat and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales; Imports 11,000 bales. The spot price of Americans was unchanged at 4 21-32d.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 35-64d. for December deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for April-May. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 9-16 cents per lb.; but March Futures were 2 points higher, at 8·35 cents per lb. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this seasons's arrivals to date, and those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	42,000	63,000	65,000
Three days' do.	111,000	191,000	157,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894 ...	2,998,000	4,559,000	3,719,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone again to-day; but only a small business has transpired, and on the basis of previous rates. The purchases reported have been entirely of ready new stuff, of which Exporters have taken 300 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 193; and 100 Kamptee, at Rs. 208; while local consumers have bought 850 bales, made up of 150 Jalna at Rs. 213; and 100 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 204; Khangaum, at Rs. 211¼; Baugalkote, at Rs. 188; Khandwa, at Rs. 209; Barsee, at Rs. 218; Bengal, at Rs. 170; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 191 per candy.

Wheat and Seeds.—A moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported in both these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,758	bales.
Wheat	15,074	cwts.
Linseed	1,084	"
Gingellyseed	8,275	"
Groundnuts..................	1,714	"
Castorseed	6,003	"
Rice..........................	18,143	

Freights remain dull; with very little cargo offering for any destination. There is a rumour of another December-January steamer having been taken up by speculators at 12s. 3d. per ton for two ports.

Exchange opened firm at 1s. 1 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 31-32d to 1s, 2d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed at 1s. 1 31-32d., the rate then becoming 1s. 2d., at which we did not hear of anything further transpiring. The enquiry for Bank Telegraphic has also been very limited; resales were placed early in the day at 1s. 1 15-16d. and more was offering. Calcutta is again 1-32d. higher than rates ruling here, which close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1·47¼	"

Government Paper opened at 105 7-16 for cash, and 105 5-16 for the coming settlement and rates remained at these quotations throughout the day in a steady market, but leaving off 1-16 per cent. higher.

Shares.—Some activity has been apparent in this market to-day, with the movement chiefly in Mill Scrip, and prices have changed in favour of sellers almost without exception.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 10, compared with the Statement of December 3, 1895:—

	December 3.			December 10.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	1,49,78,014	7	7	1,60,40,757	14	1
Other Deposits, &c........	6,31,70,929	6	8	6,60,42,085	13	11
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	3,16,282	2	4	3,05,257	3	6
Sundries	26,64,505	11	2	26,84,193	14	7
Rs.	10,77,29,731	11	9	11,16,72,294	14	1
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	55,10,582	0	0	45,06,671	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	90,49,316	4	0	90,16,241	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,04,00,403	12	9	98,64,470	5	5
Credits do do.	1,14,04,471	5	7	1,11,68,702	13	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,30,52,827	9	8	3,03,45,601	13	2
Balances with other Banks	4,64,650	2	8	4,78,835	2	10
Bullion	1,612	0	10	2,025	3	10
Dead Stock	13,15,147	11	9	13,12,980	4	7
Stamps	9,827	1	6	9,385	6	6
Sundries	13,75,334	14	6	13,77,264	5	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,25,19,864	6	11	1,83,95,401	12	11
Do. at Branches ...	2,26,25,694	5	7	2,47,02,715	6	5
Rs.	10,77,29,731	11	9	11,16,72,294	14	1

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to December 10, 1895:—

	Rs.	
Liabilities.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	5,23,564	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	5,39,180	do.
Other Deposits....................	23,71,156	do.
Post Bills	11,025	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	10,39,986	Dec.
Loans	5,35,933	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,43,769	do.
Mercantile Bills	27,07,226	do.
Cash at Head Office...............	63,75,537	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,77,024	do.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th December, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,94,187	6,23,698	7,526	8,25,411
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,13,953

Increase ....Rs. 1,11,458

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th December 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	9,376	3,333	77	12,786
Total for 23 weeks...	9,876	3,533	87	13,496
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	332	7	733
Per mile of Ry do.	23	19	......	42
Total to corresponding date do.	8,475	5,142	64	13,682

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 23
Ditto to date .... " 186

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—GERRARD—December 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., Charles Norman Hall, Bombay Prisons Dept., to Sarah (Dolly), youngest daughter of P. Gerrard, Asst. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWINLEY—December 9, at Mijika, the wife of G H Swinley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GAYER—GALE—December 12, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev J Richardson, Chaplain, William A Gayer, fifth son of the late Dr E J Gayer, of Calcutta, to Lilian May, only daughter of M H L Gale, of Pundoul, Lordship Lane, S E.

DEATH.

WINTERSCALE—December 13, at 5, Camac Street, Calcutta, Jane Agnes Adelaide Winterscale, aged 57.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

The fact that the Powers forming what is believed to be a new Triple Alliance in regard to the European situation have also acted together in the Far East is prominently brought out in the article on "the Greater Eastern Question" which Professor R. K. Douglas has contributed to the current number of the *National Review*. Like most close students of Far Eastern problems, the able author of "Society in China" complains of the inadequacy of the information supplied to the Foreign Office by our representatives in that region as to the new bent that affairs were taking prior to the late war. The despatches of our Ambassadors at Pekin and Tokio are of course confidential, and the general public have no means of ascertaining what has or has not been communicated to Downing Street. But the case is one in which the critics consider themselves justified in coming to the conclusion that the information has been and continues to be utterly inadequate to the importance of the issues involved, for in no other way can the short sighted policy that has lately been pursued be explained. It needed the lurid light of battle to do away with the traditional Foreign Office belief that China was a Great Power whose alliance was to be desired and coveted; and to reveal to our statesmen that a new and powerful political force had arisen in Eastern Asia. Had these facts been regarded as possible prior to the war, the complications and difficulties which now confront us in this part of the world might possibly have been averted, or at all events modified. In order to retain the goodwill of a Power which, in spite of its misgovernment, we continued up to twelve months ago to consider great, and to secure the commercial advantage gained by treaty, Great Britain has shown towards China a remarkable degree of forebearance, and has repeatedly sacrificed its interests in answer to the plea of the Tsungli Yamen that their enforcement might create difficulties and embarassments. This consideration on our part, so far from evoking any real gratitude from the Chinese Ministers, has been regarded as a sign of weakness. "It is a fact," says Professor Douglas, "that to secure absolutely worthless advantages we have submitted to every species of indignity, and when smitten on the right cheek have turned the left for similar treatment, and all to what purpose? To gain the possible alliance of a Power which was impotent to help and powerful only to work secret mischief against us." These delusions have, however, now been swept aside, and Lord Salisbury recently had occasion to show that the Foreign Office at length appreciates the fact that China cannot be dealt with like an ordinarily civilized power, but has to be given tangible proof in the shape of gunboats up her rivers that we mean what we say. But although our policy of treating the Yamen as an ordinary body of statesmen whose word is their bond has been a grave mistake, there can be no doubt that the principle underlying our policy—that of assisting by our moral influence in the preservation of the Chinese Empire—has been a sound one. Our commercial and hitherto our political preponderance in the Far East has been so great that we are more affected by lack of stability in the Empire than any other nation. Save under certain most unlikely alternatives, a settled and indigenous Government at Pekin is essential to the maintenance of our commercial supremacy in the Middle Kingdom.

But while it is to the interest of Great Britain to conserve the Chinese Empire, another Great Power whose territory is co-terminous with that of the Pekin Government has precisely opposite objects in view, and, moreover, has lately been placed in a position to do much towards their accomplishment. As Professor Douglas observes, Russia has for many years hung over China like one of those black-clouds which intercept the life-giving and invigorating rays of the sun on the lands beneath. It has always been her endeavour to keep China weak. For a generation the main diplomatic struggle at Pekin has been between England and Russia, Germany and America having confined their attention to commercial affairs, while France pursued a restlessly eccentric course until she became the ally of Russia. The two principal Legations represented opposite policies, but unfortunately while the St. Petersburg Government was kept fully informed of the portents of the coming storm, the English Ministers seem to have remained in ignorance of impending events. Russia was working gradually but surely to absorb Korea, and thus obtain the position on the Pacific for which she had so long waited. China saw this and endeavoured in a futile manner to obviate a loss of territory which she had brought upon herself by previous cessions without any real equivalents. The prospect was still more clearly seen by Japan, who took the bold step of averting the danger of an extension of Russian territory along the Pacific by bringing to a climax the intention which had long possessed her to wage war with China. The reverses suffered by the troops of the Celestial Empire weighed heavily on the spirit of Russian diplomatists, who felt that at all costs the New Power should be kept from occupying the position for which they had worked and patiently waited for years. The Tsungli Yamen, instead of turning for help to the Power which had consistently befriended China for years, in their terror and dismay, were ready to take assistance from any quarter which appeared likely to offer a loophole for escape for their passing emergency. The Czar, represented at Pekin by the astute and far-seeing Count Cassini, was delighted at the opening thus afforded. The proposals made by Count Cassini to the French and German Ambassadors that the three Powers should act together in determining the territorial results of the treaty met with a success altogether unexpected, so far as the German representative was concerned. At the slightest hint of help forthcoming against the victorious Japanese, the members of the Yamen were ready to promise anything, but it was not until assurances were given them of the probable intervention of the Powers in case Japan's claim for territory extended to the mainland that Li Hung Chang started on his mission to Shimoneski to negotiate the terms of the treaty. The result is a matter of common knowledge—Li agreed to a treaty the territorial parts of which he knew would be disowned by the Triple Alliance. At the present time we see Russia weaving the cords of her influence more and more tightly round China, awaiting her opportunity to secure such territory and other advantages as may suit her purpose, "while France is dancing to the Russian music." To us the situation is far from agreeable, for even if we look at the question solely from a commercial standpoint we know that English goods are practically ostracized from countries where either Russia or France have a predominating influence. The question for our statesmen to solve is how far it is possible to form a coalition in regard to affairs in the Far East with those Powers whose interests in that region correspond with our own, notably Japan and America. Under the most favoured nation clause, England has a right to share in privileges accorded to any other Power, and our statesmen should take care that this right is jealously preserved.

Although the message which President Cleveland has addressed to the Congress respecting the Venezuela Question is strongly worded, we think Reuter rather exaggerates its significance in describing it as warlike. There are many resources of diplomacy open to the two great English speaking Powers who effected a pacific settlement of the Allabama claims, before a frontier dispute regarding an independent Republican Government plunges them into the bloody arbitrament of war. The quarrel is one in which the Washington Government has no immediate concern, excepting that they consider that the Monroe doctrine gives them a prescriptive right to settle the affairs of the whole American continent. It is one of the unfortunate circumstances of the Venezuelan dispute that, owing to diplomatic relations with the Republic having been broken off some years ago, all communications from the English Foreign office to the authorities at Carcas have to be sent through the German Government, whose representative also looks after British interests. The chief amongst many inconveniences in this singular and dilatory arrangement is that the purport of communications addressed to the Venezuelan Republic are apt to leak out long before they are delivered, and as a matter of fact the terms of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum, presented only a few days since, were tolerably well known six weeks ago. Great Britain claims as a part of British Guiana the water shed dividing the Essequebo basin from that of Ounoco. Long ago it was suggested that the region claimed by both parties should be bisected by a line traced by Sir R. Schomburgh about half way between the Essequibo and the frontier which he held that Great Britain could justly lay claim. For one reason or another this proposal was never accepted, but the compromise suggested was taken as the basis of future negotiation. Great Britain while willing to submit to arbitration her claim to territory outside this limit has steadily refused to apply the same process to what falls within it, regarding the Schomburgh compromise line as the irreducible minimum of their right. It was within this non-debateable region that a British outpost was assailed, the British flag insulted, and a British subject kidnapped and beaten. In spite of repeated remonstrances, this violence has never been atoned for, and no apology has been made. The little Republic has all through acted on the theory that a weak State may presume upon its own significance to do things which no great Power would attempt. Consequently a formal demand for satisfaction has been served on the Venezuelan Government. The United States Government now come forward to support the Republic, on the ground that the whole frontier question should be submitted to arbitration, and hence the unnecessary warmth of President Cleveland's disquieting message to Congress.

In connection with our remarks, on Saturday last, regarding "Rational Holidays" several suggestions as to camping out are offered to us. We are urged to remind our readers that restless sleepers should be sufficiently clothed; others will do with enough of covering. The complete repose that comes to the sleeper out of doors, and which has been so aptly described by Mr. R. L. Stevenson in his "Adventures with a Donkey," may be utterly ruined by the injudicious choice of a spot or by want of precaution. Mr. E. H. Aitken, the author of "The Tribes on my Frontier," himself an experienced camper, says that complete protection from crawling insects may be obtained by spreading a very coarse woollen rug on the ground and sleeping in the middle of it or on a cot placed upon it. The labour of walking over the rough surface of the rug keeps off the vermin. A very convenient portable frame for a mosquito net may be made from the spotted canes that come from Singapore. They are very strong, light, almost parallel, and measure about forty inches long, and between three-eighths and half-an-inch thick. With joints of sheet brass that can be made by a tinsmith, they form a very convenient frame that may be packed in a role of rugs forty inches long, which might, with advantage, include a waterproof sheet six feet square. This arrangement of course dispenses with a cot and saves weight. No article of camp kit should exceed a light coolie's load, and with this view a wooden kerosene case with what it will contain may safely be taken as a unit of baggage. The case of kerosene, so familiar to all, is the result of infinite study of many subjects. The two tins and their wooden case represent the lightest, cheapest, and strongest package that has heretofore been devised for carrying liquid equally well by rail or sea, in cart, on pack animal, or on the head of a man; and with very little trouble this package may be converted into a valuable article of camp kit. The box is fitted with a lid and small padlock, rope handles at the ends, and eight light corner pieces of hoop iron. The two tins have the tops removed, and are closed with neatly-fitting flat lids, preserving the handle from the top of the can. Folding lugs of wire are attached on each side of the cans near the top so that they will still fit easily into the wooden case. We have now a box that will serve as a seat or a locker, and two vessels that with a stick through the lugs are excellent buckets, and which serve for cooking or for storing food-supplies or other articles, liable to damage. The tins are not durable, and should be renewed at least every season, using the old handles again. The amount of cooking appliances required will vary with circumstances and with the cook. In any case the less the better, and the cook's talent should be limited to a very narrow variety of dishes well prepared. Two pans for boiling and one for frying, a grid-iron, and one bowl, one plate, and one tumbler for each person with a knife, fork and spoon are the principal items of a simple outfit. A moderate supply of washing soda will be found useful in keeping things clean. A party may be of any number, from two to four, and each one should have some hobby that he can pursue while out of doors. Dress on such occasions should be suited to the work, of strong cotton or woollen stuff. Laced boots, with canvas or khaki leggings, will save much annoyance from punctures of thorns and grass, or from vermin of various kinds, and a light bamboo staff six feet long with a blunt spike at one end will be found invaluable if there is climbing to be done.

Details of the agreement which has recently been arrived at in regard to the future government of the Protected Malay States have justbeen published. The States referred to are the Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Sungei Ujong, and they have agreed to constitute a confederation under the title of the Protected Malay States. A British Resident is already attached to each State, and it is not proposed under the new arrangement come to between the rulers of the protected States and the Governor of the Straits Settlement, as representing the British Government, to alter this. But in addition to these officials there is to be a Resident-General, who is to represent the Governor of the Straits Settlement with the Confederation. A residence is to be provided for him by the Confederation, and his salary will also be derived from the same source. The local Residents will report to him, and it is to be his business, as far as is possible, to introduce uniformity into the administrative systems of the protected States in such matters as the administration of the law, the postal service, and public works. Further, the rulers of the various States bind themselves to render mutual help, and in certain cases the richer States will advance money on loan to the poorer members of the Confederation. The military will be separated from the civil police force, and the Confederation undertakes to raise a force of Indian troops for service throughout the States. By a further provision of the treaty we learn that the rulers bind themselves in the event of Great Britain being at war with any foreign country to furnish a contingent of their troops for the protection of the Straits Settlements. The main object of this new arrangement, it is explained, is to bring the administration of the various States into greater harmony, and so to promote efficiency and economy. The individuals entrusted with the execution of the new agreement are said to be tried men, with Mr. F. A. Sarttenham as first Resident-General.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst and Earl and Countess Spencer will be present at this evening's performance of "Elizabeth, R." by the members of the Orphean Dramatic Club.

On account of the University Senate meeting, which comes off on Saturday afternoon, the meeting to present addresses to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta at the Gaiety Theatre will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 5-15 o'clock, and not on Saturday afternoon, as was previously announced.

Dr. Arnott would be glad to receive for the use of convalescent patients at St. George's Hospital presents of game. A bit of a snipe, or quail, or partridge is a very nice addition to the hospital diet, and is much appreciated by the patients.

The scheme for the sale of quinine to the poorer classes in Sind as set forth in the rules submitted by the Surgeon-General, has been approved and sanctioned.

One of the accused arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with the theft of the pay-bill of Major Humphrey, made a confession before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, in chambers, yesterday.

Calcutta, it is said, is upon the eve of a dearth of kerosine oil. The stock on 1st December was eighteen lakhs of cases, and five lakhs only are expected between now and the 1st April. On the other hand, the consumption may be put down at four lakhs monthly, or twenty lakhs in the four months, so that by the 1st April, practically the whole available stock will have been exhausted. The Russian oil line from Baku to Batoum has broken down, and the European market is too bare to relieve the pressure, while only between three and four lakhs of cases can be expected from America between April and August.

The *Pioneer* trusts that the reports regarding the discovery of gold bearing quartz reefs in Chota Nagpur by the Geological Survey officers employed in examining the country will not lead to revival of the company mania in Calcutta. The Government of India were pressed to send their expert geologists into the districts now being surveyed and they yielded at last reluctantly, guarding themselves carefully against disagreeable complications by directing that land already assigned to syndicates or companies should not be explored. If they had favoured one set of shareholders all the rest would have cried out against the favouritism shown, and yet it would obviously have been impossible to examine simultaneously all the blocks of land for which concessions had been obtained. The course taken was to order that a systematic and scientific exploration for minerals should be made over what may be called the "free area." It seems to be beyond dispute that reefs have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Bulrampur which give a show of gold, and a sum of money has been allotted from the purchase of a stamping machine to test what the yield of the quartz really is. The information thus acquired may leak out in spite of the best efforts to maintain secrecy, and already prospectors are on the spot seeking to obtain knowledge for themselves. It was impossible to prevent news of the find being made known in Calcutta, for the operations of the geological party were being watched with much interest. Many lakhs of rupees were subscribed while the gold-fever was at its height a few years ago, and in no single case was there any return for the money raised. It was a wild speculation in which even men of sober judgment lost their heads for a time, and yet gold-mines have such a powerful fascination for the public that the speculative spirit may again be excited. We should be sorry to see this, and so would the Government who are now testing the mineral wealth of Chota Nagpur. If the discovery is a valuable one let it be taken quietly and let there be no "wild-cat" schemes launched on the market.

Lord Salisbury seems to be more unfortunate than most public men in the transmission of his speeches over the telegraph wires. There was a glaring instance not very long ago of a blunder made in this way. Another has occurred. At Brighton the Prime Minister said, "The flash with which the genius of Parnell illuminated the gloomy history of Irish disaffection has entirely disappeared." A number of the papers, however, represented him as saying, "The flash with which the generous Parnell illuminated," etc. A good many people must have rubbed their eyes when they read this.

"I remember," writes the Rev. Montague Fowler, "nine years ago, a former rector of Crayford, in Kent, telling me that the day before I saw him he had received a letter, remonstrating against the effect of a child's lessons in anatomy:—'Sir,—Our Mary Jane didn't ought to learn no more about her inside. It don't do her no good, and it makes her very rude at home.'"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

WARLIKE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO CONGRESS.

LONDON, DEC. 17, MIDNIGHT.

President Cleveland has sent a message to Congress, in which he states that in view of Great Britain's refusal to accept arbitration in the Venezuela frontier question, he recommends Congress to appoint a Commission to determine the true frontier, and it will be the duty of America to resist by every means in her power any attempt on the part of Great Britain to take territory which that Commission may adjudge to Venezuela.

President Cleveland concluded by stating that he keenly realizes the gravity of the possible consequences of this proposal.

The President prefixed this warlike utterance by a laboured refutation of Lord Salisbury's contention, that America was giving a new and strange extension to the Monroe doctrine which was unknown in international law. Anyhow, he said, it was not applicable to the pending question.

The message was most heartily applauded by the members of Congress.

THE LONDON PRESS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

DEC. 18.

The London press are unanimous in rejecting the claims set forth in President Cleveland's message to Congress as preposterous, although they recognize that they are partly on electoral move. President Cleveland, they add, has raised a grave international question.

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The American papers approve of the President's message, but the New York *World* condemns it as a grave blunder, and says that it is absurd to contend that great Britain is not an American Power.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. John Worrell Carrington, Attorney-General in British Guiana, has been appointed Chief Justice of Hongkong.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Colonel Augustus FitzGeorge has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived here, at noon, to-day.

THE CHAMAN-PERSIA DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

No reply has reached the Government yet from the Ameer regarding the Afghan representative for the Chaman-Persia Delimitation Commission, but it is expected shortly.

ADMINISTRATION OF TOCHI VALLEY.

Arrangements are in progress for settling the administration of the Tochi Valley on the lines observed in the Kurram Valley.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, DEC. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nubia arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 3-8
Bar Silver	30¼.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted beyond Kabine.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, on the 21st instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	12	15 p.m.	26	39
Teheran	18	2	30 p.m.	...	28
Suez	18	2	45 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	..	1
" Karachi	..	23	..	2
" Madras	..	30	..	2

THOSE who have formed great hopes of the career of the young Empress of Russia will be gratified this week by further evidence that her Majesty possesses a mind of her own. It seems that the Czarina, breaking though all Imperial tradition and custom, insists on nursing her baby herself. A large number of Russian peasant women (says a *Times'* telegram) were gathered from various parts of Russia, in order that a suitable wet-nurse might be selected for the Imperial Grand Duchess. None of them was to be the mother of fewer than two or more than four children, and those of dark complexion were to be preferred. Her Imperial Majesty, however, as the latest official bulletin announces, has taken this important maternal duty entirely upon herself, and is probably the first Empress of Russia who has ever done so. The right feeling shown in the young wife's decision is likelier to rally the mothers of Russia to her Majesty's side than many more imposing actions on the part of the Czar's Consort. And with their support the Empress (as the *Westminster* observes) may go far.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE regret to have to announce that Mr. T. L. Prescott, C. S., who left the Secretariat at Lahore a short time ago to take up the settlement at Dera Ghazi Khan, died on Saturday morning of typhoid. Mr. Prescott had only some four years' service but was already regarded as a most promising young officer.

ON return from furlough, Lieutenant-Colonel A. de C. Rennick, Deputy Commissioner, will be posted to Gurgaon, Mr. C. J. Hallifax being posted to Ferozepore, *vice* Mr. E. B. Francis, Deputy Commissioner, going on furlough. Mr. W. C. Renouf Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, will be transferred to Karnal, *vice* Mr. P. D. Agnew, who will be posted to Kulu.

PROVIDED no deaths or retirements occur meanwhile, the following promotions should occur in due course. Lieutenant-General Grant will, on 27th December next, have been seven years employed and will on that date be transferred to the Supernumerary List: Major-General Mackesy becoming Lieutenant-General and Colonel Pennington Major-General. In November 1896 General Sir P. Lumsden attains 67 years of age and gives promotion in both the Staff Corps and the Indian Army List; in the former Lieutenant General Anderson to General; Major-General Channer to Lieutenant-General; and Colonel Evans to Major-General. In the latter Sir William Lockhart becomes General, Sir Robert Low Lieutenant-General, and Colonel Halliday Major-General.

THE Report of the Directors of the Madras Railway Company for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1895, states that the net revenue is £277,283, against £228,464 in 1894, an increase of £48,819. The result of the working for the half-year shows that after providing for the payment of guaranteed interest on capital and debentures, and the contribution to the provident institution, there remains a surplus of Rs. 1,03,540, the Company's share of which is Rs. 51,770. Out of this latter amount the Directors propose to pay in January next, in addition to the guaranteed interest, a dividend of 6*d*. for every £100 stock.

THE Sanchanniam ceremony in connection with the death of H. H. the late Elya Rajah of Travancore took place on the 11th instant. All the Native officials were present, and they accompanied their Highnesses the First and Second Princes to the cremation ground to perform the above ceremony. This ceremony, says the *Western Star*, consists of the nearest relative removing a portion of the ashes of the deceased from the cremation ground, and placing them at the foot of a jack tree, enclosed in an earthenware vessel. After the lapse of some months, these ashes are transported to the sacred city of Benares, and committed to the river Ganges.

THE column from Falam in the Chin Hills, which is to co-operate with the two columns from Lungleh and Aijal respectively in the operations against the refractory Lushai Chief, Kairuma, consists of 100 men with one mountain gun under the command of Captain Whiffen. The force will be accompanied by Mr. Tuck, officiating Political Officer of the Chin Hills. As already mentioned, the intention is for the three columns to meet at Kairuma's village on Christmas Day, in which case Kairuma will probably spend his Christmas "in camp."

THE sale of the Kashmir State sapphires, held at Jammu on the 5th and 6th of December, has resulted in a transference of the ownership of three boxes of stones in the rough to three merchants. Two lots were purchased by Piyari Lal of Delhi and Hira Lal of Calcutta. The third was taken by Messrs. Grunberg and Co., of Calcutta. The first and second boxes fetched Rs. 1,40,000 each, the third Rs. 1,50,000, making a total of Rs. 4,30,000. The State Council have acted wisely in deciding to dispose of a property which though valuable is unremunerative capital. There are moreover, several more boxes for sale, and a further auction of the State stones is expected to take place in January. The best case of sapphires is as yet unsold, although a large Delhi jeweller has offered Rs. 3,15,000 for it. The case in question is estimated to be worth at least four lakhs. A rapid rise in the value of sapphires has lately taken place, and London prices are stated to be unusually high. This may perhaps explain in some degree why the Kashmir stones have been lying for so many years hiding their lustre in the Jammu treasure vaults, and why at last offers have been forthcoming sufficiently attractive to bring these uncut gems to the light of day. The unsold boxes will, we understand, be placed once more before the public, and be then sold if reasonable expectations are realised and no ring is formed unduly to depress prices.

THE expedient with the Pasteur filter in the Dum-Dum cantonment will be the most important one in connection with the health of the British Army in India that has been carried out for many years. Typhoid is admittedly the disease which now carries off our young soldiers and its ravages are far more severe than were those of cholera and dysentery in the old days. All efforts to check it have so far proved futile, and some of the hill sanataria have achieved as bad a reputation as stations in the plains. Even during the Chitral campaign, when the men were leading a healthy life on open camping-grounds, enteric made its appearance, and the losses from this cause alone were very serious. The water or milk supply is supposed to be at the bottom of the mischief. Dairy farms have done much to provide pure milk, but the trouble with water remains. It is not everywhere that water-works can be constructed and consequently the filter must play an important part in the internal economy of the barrack. The sterilisation of the liquid by means of the new filters seems to have been satisfactorily established in the French Army wherein the percentage of deaths from typhoid has been reduced to small dimensions; and in Germany also, where a filter somewhat different from that of Pasteur has been introduced, excellent results have been obtained. The military authorities in India, then, are not advancing blindly, but have their way lighted by the experience gained on the Continent. At Dum-Dum the most careful attention will be paid both to filtration and storage of the drinking-water, and in a few months certain facts should emerge which will show whether the Government will be justified in introducing the filters all over India. The expenditure involved in such a change would mount up to about nine lakhs of rupees, but it would be money well spent if enteric can be stamped out.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and Colonel Sir John Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C. B., R.E., Commander of the School of Military Engineering and Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. W. S. Caine presided, on Nov. 22, at a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, convened by the president and committee to meet Rev. Thos. Evans, the official representative of the association in India.

THE first meeting of the General Committee of the Huxley Memorial Fund was held, on Nov. 27, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. The Duke of Devonshire presided. It was resolved that there should be a memorial, and that it should take the form of a statue in the Museum of Natural History, and a medal in connection with the Royal College of Science, the remainder of the money subscribed to be used in the furtherance of biological science. The fund amounts to £557.

THE transport Victoria's dates are altered in consequence of her arrival from the Cape having been delayed for three days. She embark her passengers to-day at Southampton and sails to-morrow morning; leaves Queenstown on the 2nd Dec.; calls at Gibraltar on 5th Dec. for the 9th Company, Eastern Division, R.A. (for Allahabad); arrives Port Said on the 11th; leaves Suez next day, and is due at Bombay on the 21st instant.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Canon Edgar Jacob, vicar of Portsea, to be Bishop of Newcastle. The new Bishop is an honorary canon of Winchester Cathedral, to which he was appointed in 1884. He was ordained deacon in 1868, and priest in 1869. He became vicar of Portsea in 1878. Among other curacies he has held was that of St. James's, Bermondsey, 1871-72. The salary attached to the Bishopric of Newcastle is £3,200.

THE STATUE OF LORD REAY.

THIS evening his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will perform the interesting ceremony of unveiling the statue of one of his predecessors, Lord Reay, which is placed by the side of Sir Richard Temple's statue on the main road, leading from the Frere Fountain to the Church Gate railway station. It will be remembered that the statue arrived in Bombay in March last, but it was allowed to lie in one of the wharves of the Port Trust, as it was desired on many hands that the ceremony of unveiling it should be performed by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who left for Mahableshwar shortly after the arrival of the statue in Bombay. The foundations had been laid before the monsoon, but as it was not then convenient for his Excellency to come down to Bombay, the work was deferred until last month, when it was thoroughly taken in hand. The work of placing the statue in position was entrusted to the skilled hands of Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Presidency Engineer. The laying of the foundations as well as the placing of the pedestal, which is made of Caen stone, and which has been specially ordered out from England, was carried out by the Public Works Department, while the work of locating the statue on the pedestal was executed by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the well-known iron founders of this city. The statue, which weighs two and a-half tons, was placed in position by means of derries and pulleys, and it now awaits formal unveiling. The cost of the memorial, as is well known, has been raised out of public subscriptions raised on the departure of Lord Reay in March, 1890, when a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. At that meeting a large committee of influential gentlemen of all communities was appointed to collect subscriptions, and Mr. A. F. Beaufort, the Hon. Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. John Marshall, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar were appointed honorary secretaries to the fund. Nearly forty-eight thousand rupees were collected in a short time to raise a fitting memorial to the many excellent works done by Lord Reay during his tenure of office. The statue, together with the pedestal, has cost about £2,500, the other charges for transit and incidental expenses amounting to £100. The laying of the foundations and placing the statue in position and the erection of a shamiana for the performance of the unveiling ceremony have been estimated to cost about fifteen hundred to two thousand rupees. The foundation is constructed of blue basalt stone with three steps, each half-a-foot high, around and over it being placed a moulded Caen stone pedestal, which is 4 feet and 10 inches in height. Immediately under the heavy cornice of the moulding are four metallic panels, let into the stone on each side of it. The front panel is embellished by a male and female figure in high relief, the former holding a pencil and the latter a book in one of her hands, and who, lying in a recumbent posture, hold each other by their left hands. It has engraved on it "Donald James Mackay, XIth Lord Reay, LL. D., Governor of Bombay, 1885 to 1890." The front panel bears the word "Temperance," while the one behind the pedestal has on it the words "Fortitude" and Justice," respectively. The statue, which is in a sitting posture, on a chair made of bronze, is a marvellous production of the sculptor's art. His Lordship is dressed in the robe of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, a book held with both his hands being placed in his lap. His head is uncovered, and the pose of the head and the modelling of the neck are at once natural and graceful. The well-known artist, Mr. Gilbert, is to be congratulated on such a rare and beautiful work of the sculptor's art.

MARTIAL LAW IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 16.

INFORMATION has been received here by private telegram that the Lisbon press attacks severely Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, for the violence used against the people by employing military force, and harrassing them wantonly without reason or purpose. It is a sad sight to see the so-called prisoners huddled up in the jail at St. Ignez, without sufficient room to lie down or sit. The prisoners are incommunicable. They are tortured to extort confession, that from the time the Rev. Alvares published his *Brado Indiano* and up to now there has been a sedition headed by the Viscount of Bardez. When the prisoners do not give evidence to establish the charge they are ill-treated, violence being used and food denied them for two or three days together, and the families of these poor fellows are forbidden to bring them food or give them money, so that nothing may transpire beyond the walls of the prisons. The case of the sick is still worse. They are left were they are, with none to look after them. When it is remembered that the generality of the prisoners are simple villagers, knowing nothing about the imaginary sedition, and unconnected with the deserters and revolters, it is a matter for indignation that harmless people should be subjected to these cruel ordeals. The attacks are directed generally against the Regenerador party, and the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez are searched after; so that all these men have left the country, and even their families have to conceal themselves. The prisoners from Moira were released, on condition of appearing at Mapuça on alternate days. It is reported that Captain Gomes da Costa ordered the search of Dr. Rocha's office, but no compromising correspondence has been discovered.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR COOKE-COLLIS, 34th Pioneers, is appointed Officiating Commandant of the 23rd Pioneers.

LIEUTENANT MAXWELL, 24th Punjab Infantry, has now been appointed to the 18th Bengal Lancers.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT RICH, R. E., has been transferred from the Military to the Public Works Department and posted to Burma for duty on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway.

2ND CLASS SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR E. A. CORNELIUS, Unattached List, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed 1st Class Sergeant Instructor, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Neeve, deceased.

THE following postings are ordered:—Military Works Department.—Major A.C. Bruce and Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael to the Bengal Command on return from leave. Captain J. W. Pringle to the Bombay Command on return from furlough. Lieutenant G. C. Kemp to Punjab Command on return from field service.

GOA DESPOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see a letter in your to-day's issue signed "A Portuguese," in which he tells the "Vigilance Committee" appointed at a large meeting here to be up and protest against the atrocities and despotism of the Goa Government against the natives of Goa. He is a Portuguese, and not a Goanese. The sedition is supposed to be for the part of the Goanese against the Portuguese. There, then, is a Portuguese of blood who incites the Goanese here to protest against measures adopted by the Portuguese to put down that sedition. This Portuguese is against the Portugal Portuguese. He is the traitor; but let that go, we all know about it. This soi-disant Portuguese has burnt his whiskers by some measures taken by Senhor Raphael de Andrade. Let me assure him that what he suggests is too large a pill for the community to swallow.—Yours, &c.,

GOESE.

A DISCUSSION took place in the French Chamber, on Nov. 23, on new railway traffic tariffs, which have been specially devised to enable French to compete with English coal in Normandy. This arrangement has been strongly opposed by the representatives of the Normandy ports on the ground that it would injure their trade, and the Western Railwaw Company has submitted a tariff that would tend to prevent this result by enabling English coal to be carried further inland. This second scheme was opposed in the interest of the French coal-owners, but the Minister of Commerce, on Nov. 23, declared his intention of sanctioning both the new tariffs. He asked the Chamber to vote the order of the day pure and simple, and this was carried by 459 to 15 votes.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST held a Levee at the Council Hall of the Secretariat, at 4-30 p.m yesterday, when the attendance of gentlemen having the private as well as the public entree, was unusually large. After assuming charge of the Government of the presidency, on the 18th February last, his Excellency held a reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on the evening of the 23rd February, and having to leave soon afterwards for Mahableshwar, he had no opportunity of holding a Levee in Bombay. Yesterday's function, which was attended with the customary imposing ceremonial, was therefore the first Levee held in this city since his Excellency's arrival. His Excellency, accompanied by members of his staff, arrived at the Secretariat premises half-an-hour before the time fixed for presentations, and was received with a general salute by the guard-of-honour, consisting of one hundred rank-and-file, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the Band, which was drawn up in the western compound of the premises under the command of Captain J. W. Smith. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery at his Excellency's arrival and departure. On entering the Council Hall, where sowars of the bodyguard stood with their glittering lances and drawn swords, Lord Sandhurst shook hands with the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Foreign Consuls, the Secretaries to Government, and other chief officials having the private entree, who were assembled there and presented one after the other. Earl Spencer was also among those present. The northern door of the Council Hall was then thrown open, and the general presentations commenced, the Private and the Military Secretaries calling out the names of those presented.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Atkins, Mr J De Courcy, I C S
Barboro, Enrico Cesare
Barnett, Mr G A
Barrow, Mr Oscar
Beaufort, Mr A F
Bey, Kairi
Birdwood, Mr H M
Campbell, Mr James M
Candy, Mr E T
Chitty, Mr C W
Comfort, Mr S
Dalhoff, The Most Rev Theodore, S J
Dosogne, Leon
Farran, Mr Charles F
Freese, Mr C W
Goodridge, Captain W S
Greig, Rev Thomas H
Hughes, Mr W C
Kirkham, Mr T B
Lecky, Capt R St C, R A
Lewis, Ven A Goldwyer
Loch, Mr W W
Macaulay, Mr W M
Macdonell, Mr W R
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Macpherson, Mr John
Mercer, Major H F, R A
Mohtasham-os-Saltaneh
Monteath, Mr J, C S
Nugent, Mr, I C S
Potier, Count de
Quadros, M R de, Kt C St G
Roughton, Mr G W
Rozario, Luiz Philippe do
Schmucker, Mr Norbert
Scott, Major B, R E
Slater, Mr J Sanders
Snow, Mr P C H
Spencer, Rt Hon'ble Earl
Starling, Mr M H
Strachey, Mr Justice
Tavares, Vicente Nunes
Thompson, Mr H M
Tintner, Mr Joseph
Vincent, Mr R H

NATIVES.

Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi
Aga Akbar Shah
Anandrao Khanderao Raste
Budrudin Tyabji
Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, The Hon'ble Mr
Cowasjee D Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia
Daji Abaji Khare
Dewan Bahadur Luxuman Jugannath
Dewan Bahadur M Jasbhai
Fazulbhoy Visram
H H Aga Khan
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Sir J Cowasjee Jehanghier
Massihul-mulk, Medecin principal de S M l'imperial de Perse
Mirza Abbas A Baig
Nowrojee N Wadia
Pherozeshah M Mehta
Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abrahams, Mr Marens S
Adam, Mr J
Adams, Mr John
Alexander, Mr H N
Allen, Mr F C
Almeida, Mr J D D
Almon, Mr William
Alston, Mr Ian G P
Anderson, Capt H, R E
Anderson, Vety-Lt-Col John
Anderson, Mr T Kerr
Arnott, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col
Ashby, Mr George
Ayerst, Mr C E
Baillon, Mr E de
Baird, Capt J P
Baldock, Mr C G
Balfour, Mr J A
Barker, Surg-Lieut-Col F C
Barrow, Mr H Wynford
Barry, Surg-Capt Collis
Barton, Lieut, R N
Bayley, Mr Stanhope L F
Bean, Commander Maurice
Bedford, Mr W
Bell, Capt C, R E
Beniston, Mr Arthur
Benn, Mr Piercy
Bennett, Mr Thos Jewell
Bernard, Surgeon, R N
Bickel, Mr F William
Bicknell, Mr Howard
Birch, Mr V Kingston
Birkett, Mr T W
Bland, Mr T A
Blascheck, Mr H
Bocarro, Mr John
Block, Major M
Boggiano, Mr Claudie
Bowen, Mr I C G
Branson, Mr R M A
Bruel, Mr Augustus
Britto, Dr Alexander
Britto, Mr J L
Browne, Major Gore
Bonner, Capt T W, G I P R V
Brown, Mr F H
Brown, Mr F Tatton, R A
Brown, Lieut-Col R, BVR
Brown, Mr R Paterson
Brunton, Mr R P
Bullock, Mr Wm
Burke, Mr Charles Toler
Barrard, Mr C, 21st B I
Byrne, Mr Chas H
Byrne, Mr P
Campion, Capt R W, GI PRV
Carey, Mr W L J
Carnegy, Capt C G
Carroll, Mr M T
Chaldecott, Mr W H
Chalk, Mr Oliver
Chambers, Mr Charles
Chambers, Mr Charles, Jnr
Chamier, Capt S J
Chapman, Mr R Corrie
Charles, Mr George G
Childe, Surg-Capt L F
Christiansen, Mr A G
Christie, Mr E G
Clark, Mr A E
Cleeve, Capt
Covernton, Prof J G
Cotton, Mr G
Currie, Mr R G
Curtis, Mr G S
Da Gama, Dr Acacio
Dally, Mr Allan
Davey, Mr J H
David, Mr Sassoon J
Davis, Rev T
DeCunha, Dr John
De Montmorency, Lieut, R N
DeMonte, Dr D A
DeMonte, Rev Dr B
DeMonte, Mr D J
DeQuadros, Mr Anthony J
DeQuadros, Dr John B
DeSilva, Dr D M
Dick, Mr J Moncrieff
Dimmock, Surg-Major
Dimsdle, Mr Wilfred, R I R
Dixon, Rev W Hope
Dobson, Lieut, R I M
Douglas, Mr James
Dreckmann, Rev F, S J
Dunlop, Mr James
Dunlop, Mr Layard
Dunn, Mr G Owen
Dwyer, Mr John, 2nd R I R
Dyson, Mr R C
Earle, Mr Arthur B
Ellis, Mr Alf H
Empson, Lieut-Col
English, Mr F W
Enthoven, Mr Reginald E
Ezekiel, Mr Joseph
Farran, Mr G H
Farwell, Mr C B
Ferguson, Mr James
Fernandez, Mr D
Finny, Comdr T G R, R I M
Fitzwilliams, Sub-Lieut R B L, R I M
Flewker, Mr J F
Flower, Mr Percy E
Forbes-Sempill, Mr R A
Foster, Capt L M, 28th Pio
Freeman, Lieut-Col
Froom, Mr A H B
Frost, Mr Charles D
Gallagher, Mr J
Gallwey, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col
Garratt, Mr J Oswald
Garrett, Mr Alfred J
Gell, Mr H G
Geoghegan, Mr F E, I S C
Gerrard, Mr C H
Gilder, Mr Geo C
Glade, Mr D H
Gliddon, Mr Ernest
Gonsalves, Dr G F
Gonsalves, Dr J F
Gordon, Mr F F
Gordon, Lieut R W W, R I M
Gostling, Mr D
Gray, Rev Robert M
Greenwood, Mr E
Grimes, Mr A J L
Haig-Brown, Mr, W A
Hallward, Mr Leslie
Hamilton, Sub-Lieut, R I M
Hamilton, Mr W Roberts
Hand, Mr John
Hanson, Mr F W
Harvey, Mr H C, R I R
Harvey, Mr A L
Hatch, Surg-Major W K
Hathornthwaite, Prof J T
Haydon, Mr P, 22nd B I
Hayward, Mr M H W
Head, Lieut H F, R A
Heaven, Mr F G
Herbert, Surg-Capt H
Hewitt, Mr John
Hewson, Mr John
Heyland, Mr A R
Heymen, Capt C H C
Heyn, Mr John M
Hicks, Mr W P, R I R
Hickson, Major, R E
Hojel, Surg-Capt J G
Horbury, Mr Geo F
Howse, Mr G E
Hubbard, Mr G H
Huddleston, Lieut, R I M
Hughes, Surg-Col
Hutchinson, Mr F T
Ingles, Mr D M
Iremonger, Mr E A, D L I
Jackson, Mr M T
Jackson, Mr Joseph
Jameson, Mr W, R I R
Jardine, Mr M R
Jenkins, Mr R A Arnold
John, Mr Harry E
Joanson, Lieut R N
Johnson, Sir Henry, K O Y L I
Jones, Mr M D Goring, D L I
Jones, Mr Nigel
Kelly, Mr E W
Kennedy, Mr H A, R I R
Keogh, Major J R, 22nd B I
King, Major Alfred, G I P R V
Klingelhofer, Mr J
Lane, Mr Wilson
Long, Mr Walter
Lawrence, Mr Edward H
Lazenbye, Sub-Lt, R I M
Leao, Mr D F
Leask, Mr James
Leslie, Capt Arthur, B V A
Locke, Mr C M, R I M
Lord, Mr Robert J C
Luckhardt, Mr H C, R I R
Lund, Mr Ellis
MacDonald, Dr D
Mackenzie, Mr A G
Mackeson, Mr J P
Macmillan, Mr M
Maidment, Mr John S
Mair, Mr Alex
Manser, Surg-Maj R
Mant, Mr R N
Mayhew, Rev Cyril
Mayhew, Mr W G
McDonald, Mr Jas
McWhinnie, Capt W J
Mein, Lt-Col A B
Merrett, Mr W
Meyer, Surg-Capt
Michael, Mr C J
Michael, Mr Lewis W
Miles, Mr H J
Millard, Mr W S
Mills, Vety-Major J
Milne, Mr J S
Milnes, Mr G, R A
Mitchell, Capt G W
Moir, Mr Charles F
Montresor, Mr L B, R A
Morris, Mr J
Moses, Mr S M
Moss, Capt C
Muirhead, Mr C
Murray, Mr A
Nairne, Rev A K
Newborn, Major, G I P R V
Nicholson, Capt E Ferrers, B V R
Nixon, Mr Charles E
Noble, Mr E W
Noti, Rev S, S J
Nugent, Lieut, R N
O'Callaghan, Mr
O'Connell, Mr John
Oliver, Lieut, R N
Olivera, Dr H A
Olivier, Major Henry D, R E
Orr, Mr
Ostermayer, Mr Gottlieb
Ostermayer, Mr Max
Palmer, Mr
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Payne, Mr Henry A H
Pearson, Mr William
Peak, Mr E M, R I R
Penny, Lieut Louis, B V A
Peterson, Dr
Phipson, Mr H M
Phythian, Mr Joseph P
Playfair, Mr Raymond W
Plinston, Mr G C
Poole, Mr Clement
Preston, Mr W J, 2nd Mid Regt
Prior, Mr R D
Quanbrough, Mr T W G
Rae, Mr W R
Raikes, Mr Ernest B
Rebsch, Mr S
Reddie, Mr F A
Reddie, Mr H, R A
Rivett-Carnac, Mr
Roberts, Mr N
Robertson, Mr Lindsay J, 2nd Lt, BVA
Rodocanachi, Mr A
Rodrigues, Mr V S
Rowan, Lieut, RIM
Rowe, Mr William Charles
Rowney, Surg-Major
Rundle, Mr Frank P, R E
Ryrie, J M
Sassoon, Mr Silas E
Scott, Rev W E
Seabrook, Mr Alf W
Service, Mr G
Seton, Major H, R I R
Shafton-Merewether, Mr F H
Shallis, Mr F M
Sharp, Mr W H
Shellim, Mr S E
Sherman, Mr F H, Oxford
Shilstone, Mr W N
Simpson, Major G G, R A
Sinclair, Mr C S B
Slater, Mr E M
Slater, Mr D McLauchlan
Smetham, Mr Edwin R
Smith, Mr Edward F
Smyth, Lieut-Col Selby, R I R
Symth, Mr R M Watson
Spencer, Mr F A
Spencer, Mr F D
Squire, Mr W W
Stacey, Mr G B
Stein, Rev J B
Stephenson, Mr Thomas
Steven, Mr Charles F
Street, Surg-Capt A
Strannack, Mr Fredrick D
Swann, Lieut-Col, G I P R V
Swami, Maj J C, 1st Bo Gren
Talbott, Sub-Lieut, R N
Taylor, Lieut-Col W N
Thomson, Mr A J, RA
Thomson, Major Henry J P, G I P R V
Thorborn, Mr T
Tod, Mr Alexander M
Tomlinson, Capt, B V R
Townsend, Mr G H
Trovithick, Major, G I P R V
Trosi, Mr G
Turner, Capt Allan F, B V A
Turner, Mr Fred C
Underwood, Dr C Freeman
Underwood, Dr Edward F
Ulloth, Mr H Wilmot
Viegas, Dr A G
Vincent, Mr F H
Waghorn, Mr W D, R E
Walker, Mr A C
Walker, Mr W H
Wallace, Mr Falconer L
Waller, Mr P, 21st B I
Walsh, Mr J
Walters, Surg-Lieut-Col G
Waymouth, Mr Newcome, 43rd Gurkha Rifles
Webb, Mr George R
Webster, Mr Cyril
Wetherall, Lieut-Col W A, 22nd B I
Wilkins, Surg-Lieut-Col J S
Wilkinson, Mr H R H
Willis, Mr Richard A
Wilmot-Sitwell, Mr D R R I
Wilson, Commander George, R I M
Wilson, Mr Perceval, R
Wilson, Capt W G, B V A
Wimbridge, Mr Edward
Wyatt, Mr R A
Young, Mr Julien Elton
Young, Mr C P Redierd

NATIVES.

A C Rudra, Mr
A P Cama, Dr
Abdoor Razzak Bin C, Mr
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr
Ali N Tyabjee, Mr
Amichand Panalal, Mr
Anandrao Bhaskerjee, Soonderjee, Mr
Anandrao Narayen Vasudev, Mr
Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Dr
Atmaram Pandurang Dr
B E Ghaswala, Dr
B N Horse-Dealer, Dr
B S S Shroff, Dr
Babajee Cassinathjee, Mr
Babu Ramchundra, Mr
Balcrushnarao Bhaskarjee Pitale, Mr
Balcrishna Wassoodew Pandoorang, Mr
Balcrishna Bhiwaji Tanaji Nakhwa Patel, Mr
Balwant Ramchundra Sahasrabuddhe, Mr
Bamanjee Ardeshir Dalal, Mr
Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Mr
Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, Mr
Bomanjee D Pudumjee, Mr
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Mr
Bulwant Trimbuck Sahasrabudhe, Mr
Burjorjee H Dantra, Dr
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mr
C Murar Rao, Rao Saheb
C H J Rustomjee Mr
Camrudin Amirudin, Mr
Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr
Choonilal Punnalal, Mr
Chunilal G Ganderia, Dr
Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
D J Mantri, Dr
D R D Gazdar, Dr
D R Tata, Dr
Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Dadabhai Deenshah, Mr, Ag 4th Precy Magte
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash Khan Bahadoor
Dady D Ghandy, Mr
Dady Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Mr
Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar, Rao Saheb
Damoderdas Tapidas, Mr
Darab Peshotan Sanjana Dastur
Darashah Dorabjee, Mr
Davedut Danee, Mr
Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mr
Dewjee Canjee, Mr
Dhakjee Cassinathjee Rao Bahadur
Dharamsey Soonderdas Muljee, Mr
Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthaky, Mr
Dhunjeebhoy H Wadia, Mr
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Dosabhoy H B Jeejeeboy, Mr
Dosabhoy Kavasjee Patel, Dr
Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Dossabhai R Bardi, Dr
Dostmahomed Allana, Mr
E D Talati, Mr
Edaljee R Reporter, Mr
Eknath Ragunath Khote, Mr
Ellapa Balaram, Rao Saheb
Eashwantrow Khristnarao, Mr
Fakirjee Jewanjee, Khan Saheb
Fatehally Shaikahmed, Mr
Fazulbhoy C Ganjee, Mr
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr
Framji Cowasji Limjee, Mr
Framjee Shapurjee, Dr
Framroze Rustamjee Joshi, Mr
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Mr
G H Prabhakar, Dr
G M Sathe, Mr
Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Rao Saheb
Ghellabhai Huridas, Mr
Gokuldas Naranjee Mooljee, Mr
Goolabchand Amichand, Mr
Goverdhandas Gocuidas Teizpal, Mr
Goverdhandas Khuttao Muckonjee, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
Gungadhur Davejee, Mr
Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlavala, Mr
H J Dadysett, Dr
H M Masina, Dr
Hajee Abdoolsattar Hajee Oomar Soab, Mr
Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusub Sethna, Mr
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, Mr
Hajee Oomer Jumall Vuyan, Mr
Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail, Mr
Hajeebhoy Visram, Mr
Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwall, Mr
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudomjee Mr
Hyder C Tyabjee, Mr
Ismael Janmahomed, Dr
J E Modi, Mr
J M Framjee Patel, Mr
Jagannath Sundarrow Sanzgiri, Mr
Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Mr
Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Mr
Jamnadas Lulloobhoy, Mr
Jamnadas Premchand Nanavate, Dr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr
Janardan Hiraji Patil, Mr
Janardan Gopall, Mr
Jaya Karadi Lingu, Mr
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr
Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Mr
Jehangir Edaljee Davar, Mr
Jeejeebhoy P Nicholson, Dr
Jamsetji Cursetji Dubash, Mr
K N Bahadurjee, Dr
K R Kama, Mr
K N Seervai, Mr
Kaikhoosru Framji Modi, Mr
Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee Mr
Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr
Kalabhai Laloobhai, Mr
Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr
Kavasjee Bejonjee Settna, Mr
Kavasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Mr
Kavasji Eduljee Dadachanjee, Dr
Kavasji Merwanjee Sett, Mr
Kazi Kabirudin, Mr
Kazi Mohammad Ismal Chilmai, Mr
Keshava K Acharya, Mr
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Rao Bahadoor
Khaja Abdulla, Dr
Khunderao Morojee, Mr
Krishnalal M Jhaveri, Mr
Krishnarao Antoba, Mr
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis Mr
Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Lalji Bhimji, Mr
Limji N Banaji, Mr
Luchmon Singh, Rai Bahadur
M B Colab, Dr
M D Dadysett, Mr
M M Chinoy, Mr
M M C Murzban, Mr
Mahomed Akbar N Hydari, Mr
Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaz, Mr
Maneksha J Taleyarkhan, Mr
Manassukharam Suryarama Tripathi, Mr
Mansukhlal M Munsai, Mr
Mehrwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mr
Mahomad Hussein Hakim, Mr
Moroji Cassinath, Mr
Moulvi Abdulcader Baacza Mr
Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Khan Badoor
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Mr
Munjee Nathooboy, Mr
N F Surveyor, Dr
N H Choksy, Dr
N M Lokhunday, Mr
Najmudin Tyabjee, Mr
Nana Moroba, Sirdar Rao
Nanabhai R Ranina, Mr
Nanabhoy Dhanjeebhoy Bangjee, Mr
Nanabhai Sadanundjee Kale, Mr
Nanu N Kothare, Mr
Narayen Raghoonath, Mr
Narayen Visnu Bapat, Mr
Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Mr
Naranjee Dwarkadas, Mr
Nasarwanjee D Bhada, Mr
Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, Mr
Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Nowrojee D Dhakmarvala, Mr
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Mr
Nowrojee Pestanjee Vakil, Khan Bahadoor
Nuzurally Abdulally, Mr
Nuzzar Mahomed Fatehally Mr
P J Damania, Surg-Major IMS, 22nd B I
Peshotanjee Behramjee Sanjana, Dastur Shams-ul-Ulama
Pestonjee Kavasjee, Mr
Pestonji Pallonji Bhedwar, Khan Saheb
Purbhoodas Kishundass Modi, Rao Bahadur
Purshotumdass Mungaldass Nathubhoy, Mr
R S Chitgupi, Mr
R S Taki, Mr
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Raoji Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Mr
Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Mr
Runchordas Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji, Mr
Rustum D H Wadia, Mr
Rustom M Chichgur, Mr
Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejibhoy, Mr
Rustam N R Ranina, Dr
Rustamji Dadabhai, Dr
Rustamji Jamasji Ashberner, Khan Bahadur
S G Ajinkya, Mr
S G Velinker, Mr
S D Bharucha, Dr
Sadanand Trimbakjee Kale, Mr
Samueljee Issajee, Sirdar Bahadur
Sarabhaee V Goureeshunker, Mr
Shamrao M Rele, Mr
Shankarprasad Harriprasad Desai, Mr
Shantaram Jagonnath, Mr
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Mr
Shantaram Withal, Dr
Shiavux Sorabjee Batliwalla, Dr
Shivajee Dhurmajee, Mr
Shivdas Parmanandas, Dr
Shridhar R Bhandarkar, Mr
Shrikrishna Wasudew Warlikar Rao Bahadoor
Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekar, Mr
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Mr
Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Mr
T J Desai, Mr
Tanasukharama Manassukharama Tripathi, Mr
Tribhuwandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Mr
Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody, Mr
V M Pakvasa, Mr
Vamanrao Damoderjee Pitale, Mr
Vasudeo J Kirtikar, Mr
Veerchand Deepchund, Mr
Vinayekrao Ganpatrao Kothari, Mr
Vinayak R Bhagvat, Mr
Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Mr
Vijbhucan Atmaram, Mr
Withulrao Crishnajee Wundekar, Mr

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending:—

Abercrombie, Mr
Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Mr
D'Aguiar, Mr F C
Dosabhai Framjee, Mr, C S I
Hoskyn, Major C R, R E
Hudson, Mr S
Humphrey, Mr
Jennings, Surg-Capt W E, M D
Jopp, Mr C H
Leigh-Lye, Rev S
Muller, Mr O V
Paton, Mr Noel
Remington, Capt J C
Saallard, Mr H
Watson, Mr R
Webb, Mr W
Weir, Surg-Lieut-Col T S

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday afternoon, per Austrain Lloyd's s. s. Imperatix, Captain F. Rassovich, from Trieste and Brindisi:—

Adams, Mr and Mrs
Aitken, Miss A S
Bacon, Mr
Bonpas, Mr
Bruce, Major A C
Burowsky, Miss Von
Denmanu, Mr and Mrs J
Foster, Mr Geo
Franklin, Major and Mrs
Fahrenberger, Revd
Flor, Mr, Mrs and infant
Flor, Mr C
Gubbay, Mrs, three children and nurse
Gutersloh, Mr
Hahn, Revd, Mrs and child
Hahn, five Misses
Hanhart, Miss
Hood, Revd
Holroyd, Col
Jans, Mr and Mrs
Keel, Mr
Kuhn, Rev F J
Kurowsky, Mrs
MacLean, Rev J H
Macdonald, Mr
Marcanton, Mr
Murray-Ainsley, Rev & Mrs
Nielson, Mrs H
Onistorp, Miss M
Pflanm, Lieut
Polekmans, Right Revd
Godfrey, Dr, Bishop of Lahore, and five missionaries
Rehling, Mr A
Schall, Mr and Mrs
Stevens, Mr and Mrs
Seutter, 3 Misses
Seutter, Mr P and son
Simons, Revd
Seyd, Mr
Schilling, Rev
Silberhengst, Mr
Sitbiger, Mr
Sanderson, Col
Veillon, Mr A

WHEN the young Czar succeeded to the throne of Alexander III. it was confidently asserted that he would be a Liberalising ruler. But he gave no signs of any such tendency, and it was noticed that he retained the services of M. Pobedonostseff as Procurator of the Holy Synod, whose one policy is to exterminate all religions in Russia except the Orthodox faith. We now learn that the persecution of German Protestants is to be relaxed—on the order of M. Pobedonostseff. But it is most unlikely that that very thorough-going zealot would initiate such a policy; and the inference (the *St. James's Gazette* thinks) is that his young master is taking the reins in his own hands. Hitherto he has let public affairs slide, and has been wrapped up, gossip says, in his young bride and the pride of approaching paternity. Now that he is an established paterfamilias he has begun to attend to business.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[*Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer.*]

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

THE GUNBOAT DIFFICULTY.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.

THE Great Powers, who, for a day or two, were not quite unanimous, have now once more fallen into line It would be unprofitable to dwell upon the difference now that it has been removed, but the lesson will not be lost. The Sultan, indeed, knew at once that there was a hitch of some kind, and the result has been his obstinacy about granting the Firmans. At any rate, Russia and France have, at last, appreciated the fact that the principle underlying the Straits Question is not affected by the smaller difficulty now occupying the attention of the Cabinets.

In a Constantinople letter to the *Politische Correspondenz*, Lord Salisbury is accused of breach of confidence in reading in public the letter from the Sultan, which was not intended for that purpose. According to an editorial note, the Sultan merely expected that Lord Salisbury would make another speech modifying the one at Guildhall, and especially that part of it in which doubt was expressed as to the eventual execution of the Armenian reforms. The Sultan had no idea that his Lordship would read out the text of his letter. But all this is clearly an after thought and the result of intrigues among the Palace officials, who persuade the Sultan that he has suffered in his dignity as Caliph by pledging his word of honour to a Giaour. It only shows how weak-minded his Majesty has become that he should listen to this gossip, and pose as injured innocence.

BERLIN, Friday Night.

The *Norddeutsche* this evening, in its review of foreign affairs, remarks:—"It is evident, from the telegraphic summary of the speeches of Signor Crispi and Signor Blanc, that there is no difference of opinion or aim regarding Turkish matters between the Governments of the six Great Powers. It must not be forgotten, however, that public opinion, which has also been called a Great Power, and which is better able to determine the attitude of the Cabinet, even on foreign questions, in England than in other countries, has taken a direction in Great Britain materially different from its bent on the Continent. Never has a German or Italian politician used such an expression as 'the unspeakable Turk,' nor has any German, Austrian, or Italian paper discussed the possibility of a policy which would imperil the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

ATHENS, Friday Night.

The Press continues to urge the Government to be prepared for any eventuality. The activity at present prevailing in the naval dock-yards is at the present juncture, of exceptional significance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.

The question of the passage of additional guardships through the Dardanelles has not yet been settled. The Sultan, who is completely under the influence of the Palace Party led by Izzet Bey, at present his Majesty's principal adviser, still declines to grant the necessary Firmans. The public service is completely disorganised, the Ministers being in constant atttendance at the Palace.

In consequence of assurances given by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie that a second guardship might be sent to replace the Imogene, the British Ambassador telegraphed to the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron to despatch the gunboat Dryad to the Bosphorus. The latter vessel was accordingly expected to arrive off Chanak Kale, at the Dardanelles, at eleven o'clock this morning.

The Porte was informed of the coming of the gunboat, and application was made for permission for the vessel to pass through the Straits, but the required authority has not yet been given.

The Sultan on Hearing the news became very disquieted, and at midnight sent Tewfik Pacha, and subsequently Said Pacha, the ex-Grand Vizier, with messages to Sir Philip Currie, who is now awaiting instructions from the British Government. Meanwhile the Dryad will probably remain off Chanak Kale.

The other Ambassadors have also referred to their Governments for instructions.

The Sultan's unyielding attitude is much commented upon, all the more so as the Powers, in requiring the presence of additional guardships, only claim a right conferred upon them by Treaty. In this connection the fact that in 1860, the year of the Syrian massacres, several of the Embassies had two guardships stationed in the Bosphorus is cited as a precedent. At the same time it is pointed out that the Treaty conferring this right does not fix the number of the guardships, but only defines the class of vessel to be attached to the service of the Embassies.

The presence of two such ships in the existing condition of affairs is considered to be indispensable, inasmuch as all danger to the foreign residents cannot be regarded as passed. On the contrary, apprehension is still felt that disturbances may break out at Constantinople, and the doubling of the guardships is held to be absolutely necessary for reassuring the foreign residents.

In political circles the conviction prevails that were the Powers to yield in this matter their prestige would receive a severe blow, the consequences of which it would be difficult to foresee. The decision of the European Cabinets is therefore anxiously awaited, and it is believed that, should the Sultan persist in his refusal to grant the Firmans, the Commanders of the guardships will be ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus without waiting for authority from the Palace.

According to a despatch from Erzeroum, dated 26th instant, fresh disturbances have occurred at that place.

Five Armenians were killed and seven others wounded in the rioting, which is attributed by the Turkish authorities to an encounter between the agents of the Tobacco Regie and a band of smugglers.

The United States Legation has received confirmation of the fresh outbreak at Marash on the 10th inst. During the rioting, the Science School attached to the American Mission was pillaged and set on fire, and two other buildings belonging to the missionaries were also ransacked.

Notwithstanding repeated assurances given by the Porte to Mr. Terrell, the missionaries were afforded no protection until eight hours after the outbreak. They reported on the 26th inst. that they were safe, and fuller information is now awaited from them.

A despatch from Kharput, dated 27th inst. reports that the American mission buildings, destroyed in the recent disturbances at that place, were set on fire by Kurds in presence of the troops, and that a number of the Mussalman inhabitants joined the raiders. Although the missionaries and the houses which were not burned are now protected by a hundred soldiers, little confidence is felt in the measures taken for the future safety of the missionaries. The non-arrival of any letters giving particulars of the disturbances at Kharput and Marsovan, which occurred on the 10th and 13th inst. respectively, gives rise to the belief that the correspondence of the missionaries may have been intercepted.

According to intelligence from the provinces, the local subordinate officials continue their efforts to force Armenians under threats to sign addresses expressing gratitude to the Sultan, and declaring the recent occurrences to be the work of a few misguided men.

The Turkish newspapers publish telegrams from the provinces containing similar statements, but no importance whatever is attached to them in diplomatic circles.

The authorities yesterday invited several Armenian new papers in the capital to publish addresses of this kind, but without success.

Nov. 29.

The passage of the Dardanelles by her Majesty's ship Dryad is still delayed, in consequence of the difficulties made by the Porte in granting the Firman for her entrance.

The following is the Turkish official account of the more recent events in Anatolia:—

"An Armenian of Marash set fire to his house, situated in the Mussulman quarter, for the purpose of provoking a tumult.

"The authorities of Divrik and Yildizili have discovered and restored to their owners the greater part of the articles and cattle stolen.

"The revolutionary Armenians of Keban, notwithstanding the advice given them, attacked the soldiers, who were obliged to fire in return. The rioters then fled to Fernes and Zeitun, after having burned their houses. Apart from this, tranquillity is perfect in the vilayet of Aleppo.

"On the 13th instant the Armenians of Erzeroum, seeing that some officers of the Regie were running to arrest some smugglers, wanted to close their shops, and there ensued a panic during which five Armenians lost their lives, while six were wounded.

"No disturbances occurred on the 24th and 25th in the vilayets of Smyrna, Trebizond, Van, Bagdad, the Isles of the Archipelago, Diarbekr, Mussul, Basra, Burut, Bitlis, Tripoli in Africa, Konia, Hudavendighiar, Sivas, Scutari, Adana, Janina, Yemen, Adrianople, Salonica, Crete, Kossovo, Syria, Angora, Hedjaz, Kastamuni, and Munaster, nor in the vilayets of Jerusalem, Zor, Ismid, and Tchataldja."

TIFLIS, Nov. 29.

It is announced from Erzeroum that the Ottoman Goverament have instituted a Commission to take steps for the restitution of the property of the Armenians who were robbed in the recent disorders. Among the members of the Commission are some Armenians held in esteem in the district. The Government have also agreed to the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions on behalf of the necessitous Armenians. Each of the poor people is receiving two pounds of bread.

ROME, Nov. 29.

A telegram from Constantinople, received here today, states that fresh massacres are reported at Aintab, near Aleppo. The panic continues throughout the vilayet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis has sailed for Turkish waters.

DEATH OF COUNT TAAFFE.

VIENNA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

COUNT Eduard Taaffe, the Austrian Statesman, died this morning at his country seat at Ellischau, in Southern Bohemia, where he has been lying ill for the last six weeks. He was in his sixty-third year, having been born at Prague on February 24, 1833. By descent he was an Irishman, and was entitled to bear the honours of Lord Viscount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, county Sligo. His father, Count Louis Patrick Taaffe, Minister in 1848, and President of the Supreme Court of Justice, was the lineal descendant of Marshal Nicholas, Count Taaffe, fifth Earl of Carlingford, who entered the service of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, defeated the Turks at the battle of Belgrade in 1738, and was created a Count of the German Empire and an Austrian noble. His Irish blood was distinctly traceable in the deceased Statesman, in his features as well as in his sense of humour, and he was extremely proud of his nominal membership of the Irish Peerage, though he did not know a word of English. But he was first and foremost the servant of the Emperor, and whenever he changed his policy it was out of deference to the wishes of his Imperial master. That factor in Count Taaffe's long political career is generally overlooked notwithstanding its importance, and consequently he has never had justice done to him. He had a special and personal reason for being guided by the Emperor's desires as far as was possible for a responsible politician. As a boy, he was the favourite of the four playmates of the young Archduke Francis Joseph, and it speaks volumes for the Count's modesty and good feeling that seventeen years elapsed after the Archduke had come to the Throne before chance brought them together again. At that time Taaffe was a simple Secretary in Linz, but it was not long (1861) before he was promoted to be Statthalter of the Province of Salzburg. In 1867 he was made Vice-Premier of Austria, Count Beust taking the title of Chancellor. He served in this capacity for three years, and, after a brief retirement, entered the Potocki Ministry, in 1870, as Minister of the Interior and National Defence. In 1871 he received the appointment of Governor of the Tyrol, and remained aloof from politics until 1879, in which year, after serving for a few months under Baron Stremayr, he was for a second time made President of the Council. He held this post for fourteen years without a break. No doubt this long tenure of a usually precarious office was in great part due to the personal affection entertained for him by the Emperor. Even the German *Du*, universal amongst boys of the same age, was not dropped by his Majesty when he met his friend again, and at his wish it continued in use on both sides up to the last—except, of course, on formal occasions and in the presence of others.

The intimacy between the two men served to smooth over a great many difficulties. There was no question between them of difference of opinion as to ways and means. The Emperor considered it necessary to reconcile the Czechs, who had refused to enter the Reichsrath, and Count Taaffe succeeded in a task which had baffled all his predecessors. His Majesty wished to see a stable majority, with a view to a reconciliation between the various nationalities, and Count Taaffe accordingly formed the famous "Iron Ring," composed of Poles, Czechs, and Clericals. The German Liberals, who refused to do justice to the other nationalities, were severely punished for it by this majority, and in Taaffe they still see the greatest enemy of the German race in Austria. The late Coalition Cabinet, however, in which the Germans had their share of influence, proved beyond doubt that their misfortunes as a Party are due to their own failings. In the circumstances, the late ex-Premier was reluctantly compelled to work in the interests of the Clerical Party, and thereby to foster the growth of the Anti-Semitic Movement. But it was under his Premiership that the Austrian finances, which were in a state of hopeless confusion, were reduced to order, and as far back as 1882 he would have reformed the franchise had not the German Liberals prevented the passage of his scheme. Eleven years later he introduced his famous Electoral Reform Bill, in deference to the desire of the Emperor for the enfranchisement of the working classes, and was overthrown by the combination in the Reichsrath of all the classes whose interests the measure affected.

Without laying myself open to the charge of egotism, I may recall an occasion on which, in my capacity as correspondent of *The Standard*, I was enabled to be of some service to the deceased Statesman. A minor state of siege was proclaimed on February 30, 1884, some weeks after the Anarchist murders in Vienna and the surrounding district, and intense excitement was caused by the fear that the exceptional laws involved the suspension of popular liberties and the destruction of Parliamentary life. The Reichsrath was not sitting, the usual Government organs were discredited and there was no means of reassuring the Viennese. I wrote to Count Taaffe, and the Premier at once granted me an interview, in the course of which he pleaged his word of honour that the exceptional measures were exclusively directed against the Anarchists. *The Standard* was the medium through which the Viennese were reassured, and when the Reichsrath met, Count Taaffe publicly referred to the interview and repeated the pledge. I met him more than once afterwards, and could not help noticing that the light-heartedness with which he was so often reproached was gradually leaving him, probably in consequence of his growing illhealth. His wit did not desert him, however, and many of his *bons mots* are still current.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at Ellischau, and the Emperor is expected to attend it in person.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.

The Emperor has sent a message expressing his condolence with Count Taaffe's family, and Count Badeni, the Premier, has sent a similar message on behalf of the Government. In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Herr Chlumecky, the President, referring to the death of the former Premier, said that the decease of that Statesman would evoke the deepest sympathy from the whole House, and announced that he himself and the Vice Presidents would attend the funeral on Monday next. The House then adjourned until Tuesday, as a mark of respect.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE N.-W. P. COTTON CROP.

Rainfall.—The rains began about the middle of June in good time for the sowing of the cotton crop; and were fairly continuous until the beginning of July. A break then ensued which lasted for about three weeks in most districts. In August rainfall was moderate and fairly well distributed, except in the Meerut Division where it was rather heavy. In September it was generally below normal; being good during the first week of the month and insufficient in a number of districts in the second and third weeks. The deficiency was, however, made up by the opportune rains of the fourth week which were highly beneficial. The rainfall in October was greatly below normal throughout the provinces.

Area.—The total area under cotton in the United Provinces according to the special returns received from Patwaris amounts to 12,99,037 acres which is 12 per cent. less than both the last year's area which amounted to 14,92,084 acres, and the average area under cotton in the past ten years. The shrinkage in the present year's area in almost all the districts of the province appears to be due to the considerable losses which the cultivators suffered in cotton in the past two years in consequence of continued heavy rainfall.

Condition.—The rains were generally favourable to the cotton crop; the weeding operations were properly carried out; and an excellent crop was expected; but the rainfall at the end of the season proved very scanty; and insufficient moisture arrested the development of the plant. Taking the province as a whole the crop has, however, been good; and much better than it has been for some years past.

Out-turn.—Modifying the standards of full out-turn adopted in previous reports according to the condition reported in the preceding paragraph and applying them to the area returned for each district of the province for the present year, the total out-turn amounts to 200,821 bales of 400lbs. each, which exceeds the out-turn of the preceding year by 42 per cent. The increase notwithstanding the contraction in the area sown is due to the much superior condition of the crop of the present year as compared with that of the past.

The condition of crop reported for each district and its out-turn are given in the appendix.

FROM the lists just issued it appears that about a hundred women have passed the B.Sc. and B.A. examinations of the University of London. By far the greater number, of course, took the B.A. degree, but at least thirteen secured the B.Sc.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASE.

THE following is the full text of the judgment of the Sessions Court in the Dhulia riot case:—The admitted and material facts in this case are briefly these: The 1st of September, the day on which the events with which this enquiry is concerned took place, was the occasion of an important festival and holiday amongst the Mahomedan community. Early in the afternoon a considerable congregation assembled at or near the Mulla mosque. The police authorities responsible for the control of music and processions, had granted permission to a Hindu schoolmaster to carry an image of Ganpati in procession with music past the Mulla mosque, in the afternoon. Unfortunately the time fixed for the procession to pass the mosque coincided with the time when worship was naturally going on inside the mosque. The Collector and District Magistrate, the Deputy Collector, Mr. Sitaram Damodar, the Mamlatdar, Mr. Dalaga, the Inspector of Police, Mr. Mahomed Sultan, the Dhulia Chief Constable, and a considerable force of police were present at the mosque. Before the arrival of the procession a conversation took place between the Collector and the appellants 1 and 2 with regard to the music which the processionists were permitted to play. Some stones were thrown subsequently. The procession did eventually pass either before or after the appellants 1, 2, and 3 had been arrested, and either before or after the armed police stationed round the compound of the mosque had fired on the Mussalmans inside. A quantity of stones and sticks were collected immediately after the dispersal of those inside the mosque compound. Appellant No. 4 was arrested on the 5th of September and appellant No. 5 was arrested on the 3rd September, although both had been present after the dispersal of those inside the mosque. The lower court has also held that the following are proved facts: Some of the Mussalmans inside the compound swarmed on to the compound wall, shouting "din, din," and brandishing sticks, the procession being then within sight. The Collector then went and stood in front of a doorway on the eastern side of the compound, with the Inspector and Chief Constable on either side of him. The Collector then began to talk with the Mussalmans at the door. They began by entreaties and went on with threats; and the conversation ended with shouts of "din, din," and stone throwing. Then appellant No. 1 rushed out past the Collector, laying about him with his stick; he struck Jamadar Sathe on the arm, and was arrested. Next the Collector pulled out two men who were immediately in front of him, and handed them on; the appellants 2 and 3 were arrested. The Collector then stepped inside the compound, and shortly afterwards the firing began and the riot as far as this case is concerned ended. One of the most extraordinary features in this case is the modification the evidence has undergone in the magistrate's court. In the police investigation I find on referring to the diary and statements of the witnesses to the police, that the witnesses allege no swarming on the wall, accompanied by shouts of "din, din," and brandishing of sticks, but state that on the processionists approaching, the Mussalmans inside the mosque began to shout "din, din," and throw stones; that Makan and appellants 2 and 3 rushed out and attacked the Collector and the other officers; that the Collector was dragged inside the compound by the Mussalmans, Makan, and appellants Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are all made to shout "din, din," and "maro, maro," and appellant No. 5 is said to have been present from beginning to end. Now, in the lower court, the Collector is examined first, and naturally is scrupulously fair to the defence, and gives the account of the occurrence as it presents itself to his memory, his subordinates the other witnesses consciously or unconsciously follow him in time, and in the nature of their evidence, with the result that the case against almost all appellants is weaker than it was before the police, and the nature of the events considerably changed. Now, while this fact in a way does the witnesses for the prosecution great credit, it must be admitted also that it detracts seriously from the value of their evidence. Another noteworthy feature in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution is the discrepancies which their statements show. Mr. Kaji, on behalf of the appellants, has dilated with great vehemence and pertinacity on these discrepancies, and has contended that they render the evidence worthless; but in this regard Mr. Kaji would appear to have forgotten that "the usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety." In the present instance, it must also not be forgotten that the witnesses are all the subordinates of one witness, whose favour is naturally a desirable object; yet these witnesses venture to contradict their superior's evidence. This, in my opinion, can only show that they did not succumb to the temptation to re-echo all that the Collector said, but honestly endeavoured to cling to the truth. It must, I think, be conceded that the witnesses for the prosecution are interested to a certain extent in inducing the court to accept the theory that a serious riot occurred, but it must also be conceded that the witnesses who belong to the Police department had also a certain interest in minimising what occurred both before and in the riot, by way of palliation of the absence of their Police Superintendent, Mr. Bulkley; but the witness who of all others might be expected to make the case look as black as possible for the appellants is the Collector, and he is the one who pre-eminently does not follow that course. It must, in my opinion, be accepted that the evidence adduced for the prosecution reveals an honest endeavour all round to state exactly what did happen, but even educated and experienced officials cannot reduce their sensations in the midst of an excited turmoil to the cool receptive level of the photographic sensitive film; their evidence may therefore show mistakes. That the evidence of a particlar witness is not accepted as conclusive on any point does not mean that he is a perjured or a dishonest witness. There is no direct evidence in the case to show a previous concert or conspiracy on the part of those inside the mosque compound. There is evidence to show that the doors of the doorway on the eastern side of the compound had been removed. The lower court has also laid great weight on the fact of two large bundles of bamboos and sticks being found inside the compound and in the precincts of the mosque. I have inspected these sticks, and find that out of the total number of 85 only 50 can be classed as weapons which would prove useful in a row or which would create suspicion that they were brought to the mosque for the purpose of being used in a row. The rest are either small canes, switches, light walking sticks, or pieces of firewood. The common object of the assembly is said to be established by the incidents of the alleged riot and the conduct of the members. It is, therefore, necessary to see whether such incidents or conduct have been established. The lower court, it will be remembered, accepts as the first incident in the disturbance the swarming of the Mussalmans upon the wall. The lower court accepts this fact on the evidence of the Collector and chief constable. But the chief constable's account as given in his diary is totally silent on this point: it is not an incident which he was likely to forget, and all the other witnesses, alike in the lower court and before the police, assign the first place to another incident. I cannot agree with the lower court that these other witnesses may have omitted to notice it or forgotten it. One or two might do so, but not all. The Collector stands alone on this point. I am sure that officer would not claim infallibility for himself; his memory may have played him false; his agitated senses may have transposed incidents. I am the more inclined to believe that the Collector is mistaken on this point, inasmuch as his subsequent conduct is not consistent if this incident be placed first. It seems to me scarcely credible that the District Magistrate, having seen the Mussalmans, on the wall overstepping the bounds of law, should not have exercised the authority given him by sec. 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and commanded the assembly to disperse, but should have proceeded to converse with their companions as though nothing had happened. It is difficult to believe that the District Magistrate, seeing these people making a hostile demonstration on the wall, should ignore them, and the probability of their making a sudden descent on the police. It is difficult to believe that the police, seeing the Mussalmans preparing to exit in this way from the mosque, should have not altered the dispositions of their forces. While, therefore, I am disposed to believe that this incident was one of the incidents in the disturbance it was in my opinion, not the first. The next incidents accepted by the lower court are the Collector's going to the doorway on the east side, the conversation with appellant No. 4 about his stick, and the conversation with appellants Nos. 1 and 4. Now, appellants No. 1, 4, and 5 admit interceding with the Collector, with a view to having the music stopped. But while the witnesses before the police do mention the Collector's conversation with appellant No. 4 about his stick, there is nothing about appellants 1 and 4's conversation as to the music nor is there anything as to the appellants 1 and 4's threat except in the chief constable's account in his diary. It is certainly true that in the lower court only two witnesses mention the threats used by appellants 1 and 4. The Collector, it is true, admits to not being quite sure; and says appellant No. 1 alone objected to the music. The Mamlatdar, who is the other witness, while clearly stating that both appellants said that they would die rather than let the procession go past with music, also admits the attempted milder methods. On behalf of the Crown, Mr. Jardine has contended that the Mamlatdar's version must be given the preference, his knowledge of Hindustani being superior to that of the Collector. I think that this contention must to a certain extent be allowed; but it must also be remembered that the Mamlatdar in his statement to Mr. Bulkley on the 3rd says the Collector tried to quiet the Mahomedans, and when the procession came close there arose a general shout of "din, din" all over the mosque. It may be of course that Mr. Bulkley did not question the Mamlatdar on this particular point or it may be that he omitted to record an answer on this point. But it is certain that a conversation did take place with regard to music. Here, again, I accept the version which the probabilities indicate as true. It is beyond doubt that appellants 1, 4, and 5 were anxious to have the order as to music cancelled. It is likely that a person of appellant No. 1's position with a stick in his hand, and a host of his own co-religionists to support him, would use, to say the least, a little tall talk about dying rather than let the music go past the mosque. But this likelihood is increased when it is found that appellant No. 1 does his best to realize the tall talk by flinging himself on the bayonets of the armed police and attacking them single-handed. If one used "tall talk," so would the fitter, who as one of those in the front rank and a leader, would not let himself be outdone. That it is not unfair to call appellant No. 4 a leader will be seen from the fact that he is the person who orders the relatives of the deceased not to move their dead bodies and they for some time obey him. I do, therefore, accept the Mamlatdar's story on this point, but even admitting for the sake of argument that neither appellant No. 1 nor appellant No. 4 used any words approaching a threat, but only besought the Collector to alter the order as to music, that will not alter the fact that they acted as the spokesmen of the crowd, and indicated what the wishes of their co-religionists were. The next incident which appears to me indubitable is the shouting of "din, din," "maro, maro," and the throwing of stones by the Mussalmans. It is the incident which all the witnesses examined by the police spoke to, it is the incident which the Collector speaks to, but which he separates into two portions; it is the incident which all the witnesses for the prosecution in the lower court are consistent in mentioning. The reasons given by the lower court for holding that the stones were thrown by the Mussalmans inside the mosque compound are unassailable, but it appears to me that the value of the unanimity with which all the witnesses for the prosecution mention this incident cannot be over-estimated. The time at which this incident occurred is most important. Here, again, there is a consistency and unanimity, which is very noteworthy. In the statements as given before the police it was simultaneous with the approach of the procession to the neighbourhood of the mosque. In the lower court all the witnesses without exception substantially state the same. The objects of the stone-throwing are the police. Some of those on duty near the eastern doorway of the compound received wounds which are spoken to by the Civil Surgeon. The next incident, which is, in my opinion, proved beyond all doubt, occurred while the stone-throwing was still going on; it is the onslaught of Makan, appellant No. 1, on those outside the doorway. This incident appears in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution from first to last. If corroboration were needed, it would be forthcoming in the fact that appellant No. 1 is the only person seized with a stick in his hand, and has injuries on his person such as would be inflicted by the stones which were being showered on the persons near whom he was. The lower court has so satisfactorily disposed of the theory that appellant No. 1 was lame, that I need not enter into its merits or demerits. The Civil Surgeon did not see any sign of lameness when he examined appellant No. 1 next day, and the register of under-trial prisoners, which does mention the other marks of injuries on the appellant No. 1, contains no mention of a guinea worm or a wound or sore due to that cause. For the purposes of this appeal it is unnecessary to follow the incidents of the disturbance any further or to determine the question as to how the police fired on the crowd inside the mosque compound, which must form the subject of a special and separate enquiry. The parts played by appellant Nos. 2, 3, and 5 have still to be determined. The lower court finds that appellants No. 2 and 3 were standing in the doorway before Makan's rush, but that they did nothing. Appellant No. 3 admits that he was on the mosque compound and that he was arrested out of the compound. Appellant No 2 pleads an alibi which he would establish by the evidence of his mother and Abdul Samat. Abdul Samat is walking along, he meets appellant No. 2 and hears some one say "That is Makan's son, arrest him, but he did not stay to see him caught. His mother says nothing about this. The witnesses for the prosecution show an absence of ill-feeling or a desire to procure a conviction at all costs conspicuously with regard to these two appellants. It would have been very easy for the witnesses to put a stick or a stone into the hands of either of these persons. They refuse to do so. The majority admit that they did not see them till they were arrested. But the evidence of the inspector and the chief constable in the lower court leaves no doubt that they were in the doorway after Makan's rush, and that they were arrested at or near the doorway. This evidence is practically a repetition of what these witnesses stated in the preliminary enquiry. But it is to be noted that they were not seen or heard before their arrest by any witness in the case. Appellant No. 5 according to the lower court "was undoubtedly at the doorway talking to the Collector for a certain time, but he does not seem to have taken any prominent part in the conversation." Appellant No. 5 admits that he asked the Collector not to allow the music to pass until after the prayer was over, but says that immediately after he was called away to see a child of his. Of the witnesses who were examined by the police, viz., the Mamlatdar the Deputy Collector, inspector and Jemadar Sathe, the inspector is the only one who says that the mullah was present with a stick in his hand, while Jemadar Sathe says a mullah was present. Yet in the lower court these are two witnesses who speak to the appellant No. 5 taking anything but a legitimate part. The witnesses before the police mention only the "two mullahs or one mullah." The evidence adduced by appellant No. 5 to show that he left the mosque is not, in my opinion to be trusted, for it is clear beyond all doubt that he was present when the firing was over and the wounded were being seen to and he would scarcely leave his sick child to go back to the mosque. The evidence against appellant No. 5 must, in my opinion, be taken as proving that he was present before the stone-throwing, and spoke to the Collector about the music. I cannot hold that he shouted "din, din" on the uncorroborated evidence of the inspector whose evidence on this point is at variance with a previous statement and makes the late arrest of the appellant No. 5 quite inexplicable. Now, as to the hurt caused to Jemadar Sathe, of which the lower court has convicted appellant No. 1. It is a most extraordinary circumstance that Sathe is the only witness who speaks to the appellant No. 1 striking him on the arm. It is, I think, most significant that he Civil Surgeon did not see the hurt, nor did any of the witnesses, nor a panch. It is true that the witness Kaj Bux says incidentally that the jemadar was struck by appellant No. 1. But it is also true that this witness was not examined by the police, and that Sathe in his statement before the police only says that appellant No. 1 was whirling his stick round, and he received a blow on his left arm. There is no mention of the Mamlatdar being aimed at by appellant No. 1. If Sathe was really hit on his elbow by appellant No. 1, as he alleges, he would have had a mark, for some one to see, but as far as the evidence goes, no one saw it. Under these circumstances I decline to accept Sathe's story; it is uncorroborated, and it is improbable, in that Sathe was not in the front rank. In order to get at Sathe, appellant No. 1 must have pierced the semicircle of armed police and others in order to reach Sathe, who had been attending to the procession. The facts being thus determined, it remains to be seen whether these facts prove the appellants, have committed the offences of which they have been convicted. Now the overt acts, the language and the gestures of the members of an assembly furnish proof of their common object. Appellant No. 1's overt acts are in agreement with those of the other members of the assembly, who on the approach of the processionists shout "din, din" and stone the police; his language is in agreement with the shouts of the and other members of the assembly, and his gestures are the same. He was without doubt one of the leaders of the rioters, and was luckily not supported to the extent he expected by his followers. There is no doubt that appellant No. 1 is guilty of rioting. Appellant No. 4 is also in my opinion guilty of rioting, his conduct with the exception of the rush out was identical with that of appellant No. 1; he, like appellant No. 1, was working and speaking for the same object as the stone throwers; his acts show that the stone throwers were acting then in prosecution of his object, and theirs, viz., to prevent the processionists passing with music or to overawe the police, with force. That he was not arrested on the spot only shows that the loss of life that had been caused by the firing occupied all minds. Appellant No. 2 is not in my opinion proved to be guilty of any offence; his presence up to the time that Makan rushed out does not in my opinion render him guilty. It must be remembered that it is not proved that he was present when the appellants Nos. 1 and 4 were threatening the Collector; but even if for the sake of argument it be admitted that he was present there, and became cognizant then of the character of the assembly, there is nothing to show that he approved of it; the fact of his being a front rank man, so to speak, of the assembly is inconsistent with his being utterly powerless for offence or defence. Again, even if it be admitted that appellant No. 2 became cognisant of the object of the assembly and continued in it after that, it is not unfair to consider his position: on one side the police and officials hemmed him in; on the other the surging mass of the unruly rioters' crowd. How would such a person extricate himself from the crowd? Further, it must be remembered that the incidents of the riot followed on each other in violent rapidity. But it will be objected appellant No. 2 had no business to be where he was if he was not a rioter. His presence is to my mind capable of a very innocent explanation; he is a comparatively young man; his father was making an exhibition of himself; his curiosity would naturally push him into the front rank. But however this may be, it is, I understand, the duty of the prosecution to prove that appellant No. 2 intentionally joined or continued in the assembly after he knew its character. I can find no trace of this proof. It is also the duty of the prosecution to prove that appellant No. 2 was aware of the object for which the meeting was assembled, or of the object which was adopted during its continuance. This proof, as I have said before, is not present in the case. The case with regard to appellant No. 3 is almost identical with that of appellant No. 2, and for the same reasons I do not find him guilty of any offence. Appellant No. 5 has been convicted by the lower court of being a member of an unlawful assembly. I cannot quite follow its reasons for doing so, but it concludes, as I do, that appellant No. 5 did nothing and took no prominent part in the conversation with the Collector. The appellant No. 5 is a mullah and the "owner" of the mosque. But I do not think that these facts, coupled with the fact of his talking with the Collector, justify a conviction of being a member of an unlawful assembly. It is not proved that appellant No. 5 stayed in the unlawful assembly after speaking to the Collector; it is not suggested that his conversation was in any way similar in tone to that of appellant No. 4 and No. 1. There are no acts, no language, no gestures which show that his object was in any way that of the rioters. There is nothing to show that he ever became cognisant of the nature of the assembly, or that he continued in it after he became cognizant of its nature. I therefore cannot find that appellant No. 5 committed any offence. It will have been seen that I do not find that appellant No. 1 caused hurt to Sathe. The appellant No. 1 is therefore in my opinion not guilty of the charge of which he has been convicted in respect to hurt. The lower court has convicted all the appellants except No. 5 of being members of an unlawful assembly as well as of rioting and has sentenced them under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code. This conviction in my opinion is opposed to the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code and section 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The offences of being a member of an unlawful assembly and rioting in the present case are not distinct. The membership of the unlawful assembly is an essential part of the rioting, and is not different from the rioting. There is a distinct ruling on the point which Mr. Jardine was kind enough to show me, viz., Meelan Khalifa vs. Dwarkanath Goopta and others 1, W. R. or R. P. 7. The Bombay High Court has also ruled that the proper course is to award separate sentences for each conviction, and not as the lower court has done to award one sentence for two connections. I therefore, under the provisions of section 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code, alter the findings of the lower court, with regard to appellants Nos. 1 and 4, and convict them both of rioting punishable under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code maintaining the sentences of eight months' and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. awarded under that section; I reverse the finding and sentence passed on appellant No. 1 under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code, and order that he be acquitted and discharged with regard to that section. I reverse the findings and sentences with regard to appellants Nos. 2, 3 and 5, and order that they all be acquitted and discharged. I order the fine, if recovered, from appellant No. 5, to be refunded.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The storm in a tea-pot here has been quieted. Whoever may be responsible for the destructive and suicidal line of conduct that was being followed by the Poona Reformers, the announcement by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade to the effect that the so-called National (?) Conference is not to be held in the Congress pandall has been received here and elsewhere with satisfaction. After the announcement, the storm abated, and the national vessel was saved from an imminent disaster. The intention to hold a separate "People's Congress" was abandoned. Direct opposition melted into passive indifference. Such is the present state of affairs here, in Poona. Suggestions have been made since then to the Reformers' Working Committee of the Congress here to reconstitute the Poona part of the Reception Committee on non-party lines, as no less than eighty-six, out of the hundred members of the Reception Committee, are reformers, the remaining fourteen only being added from the other party. Naturally, most of the latter have not been taking any part in the committee as neither the eighty-six nor any of the fourteen members are elected openly in public meeting. The present arrangement excludes most of the medical graduates, rich traders, bankers, jagirdars, Sirdars, and other influential gentlemen of Poona. The Working Committee would, therefore, satisfy all the people of Poona if they make very soon, as there is no time now to wait, some such arrangement as would remove popular apathy by giving an opportunity to all the proper persons in Poona of rendering service to the great national cause, the greatest that India ever witnessed and one which is the direct product of British political wisdom, and hence justly called a "Crown of Glory to the British nation." Will the committee do it, or will they still discard the aid of their brethren of Poona, who are very eager to receive with open arms Babu Surendranath Banarji, whom they regard as the saviour from the great crisis just passed, and for whom profound veneration is felt? When in 1893 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji returned from England to preside at the Congress at Lahore, the people vied with each other to do themselves the honour of drawing the burden of his carriage. Something like the same enthusiasm prevails here as to receiving Babu Surendranath and all the delegates generally. But if the present bar to popular enthusiasm be not removed, there will be disappointment not only to the people here but also to the beloved President-elect and all the Congress delegates who might be expecting so hearty a reception from the Poona people as would befit their historic city and their present fame for political and other activities. If the reception and other arrangements fall short of the expectation of the delegates, the blame would lie upon the devoted heads of the small band of reformers who have made themselves extremely unpopular by excluding everybody else but their own friends and supporters.

This exclusion policy is very likely to produce many serious consequences, some of which would not only be mischievous but would prove ultimately ruinous to the Congress itself. For, apart from the liability to suspicion about the management of the Congress funds, which is likely to be created rightly or wrongly, it keeps up the already-created split in the people, the result of which would be, as it has been in some places even this year, that there would be two public meetings in every town for the election of delegates, each of which meetings not recognizing the delegates elected by the other. Under such circumstances, what set of delegates is to be regarded and registered as duly elected? This will surely create insurmountable difficulties and discord in the hitherto smooth and harmonious work of the Congress.

One word more and I have done. The present motto of the Social Reformers appears to be "social reform 'at any cost.'" I humbly suggest it should be "social reform without detriment to the best interests of the country."—Yours, &c.,

A RATIONAL REFORMER.

Boodhwarpeth, Poona City, December 14.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welljee Natha and others—Little and Co
342-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadav vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
386-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadav—Hiralal M and M—Part heard.
108-94—M N Saklatwala—Sullemanjee Ebrahimjee vs Moosa Jan Mahomed and others—Thakoredas D and C.
138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
484-94—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Baboobhoy Boga—Dikshit and H.
563-94—Dikshit and H—Nassarbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.
432-94—Little and Co—Narrandas Karsandas vs Oodhowjee Visram and another—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.
108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmibai and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

300-92—Thakoredas D and C—Chimniram Mirajmul vs Tribhowandas Jugjivandas—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.
475-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.
211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Callianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co., Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.
Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S
638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderow S.
17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manfg Co, Ld, vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

352-95—Hiralal and M—Dewsey Tejpal vs Vijbai and another—Chalk W and S

Petition for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866 and in the matter of the Petition of Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy—Little and Co—Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-94—Tyabji and Co—A Narotumdas vs Haji Mahomed Sadak—Nemaji, Brown and M.
226-95—Bhaishunker and K—Mahomed Dada and another vs Ulmar Dawood—James Peace.
239-95—J Dorabjee Rustomjee Framjee Kharas vs Ragunathdas Tarachand—Crawford and Co.
284-95—J Peace—Crustnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khundarao and S.
26-95—Little and Co—Mohunlal Karsan vs Keroo Babajee and others—M H Khan.
184-95—F P Pavri—Nursey Naron vs Ramte Sunka Subhra Narayen Virya—Dikshit and H.
575-94—Payne, G and S—Moosajee Essoofali vs Essoofali Adamji and others—Tyabji and Co and In person.
475-94—Balkrishna V N K for pauper—Amtulabai and another vs Ibrahim Narrudin—Hiralal and H.
149-95—J Dorabjee—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Cooper vs Fatimabai—Pestonjee R and K.
185-95—In person—Tribhowandas Purshotamdas v Chhabildas Anandrao—Pestonjee R and K.

BARODA ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS AT BILIMORA.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of, and in justice to, the old and experienced servants of the English Educational Department, Baroda State, I most humbly and respectfully beg to invite the earnest attention of the powers that be, through the medium of your influential journal, to the injustice done to them in their being "superseded" by two of their juniors, I mean the present Head Master and the first assistant master of the Bilimora A.-V. School. When it is taken into consideration the fact that "every" undergraduate is, according to the long established custom of the Department, and particularly according to the Graded Scheme" passed in 1889, at the earnest representation of Professor Littledale, but with the advice of Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., by our most gracious Sovereign, I mean H. H. the Maharaja Saheb himself, appointed to the "last" post worth Rs. 20 Babashai a month, and can rise grade by grade according to his "seniority," which is the only factor governing promotions and transfers in this Department, presided over by a European Educational officer, who is supposed to be in touch with his own men, and who have their interests at heart, it is open to question why the recognized principle of the Department should be deviated from in the case of these two gentlemen only, whose seniority in this Department dates only from the 1st January 1895, and who are from the very day of their appointment paid Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 (Babashai,) respectively, a month.

It may be contended on behalf of these teachers:

1. That to order them to begin with Rs. 20 only a month, amounts to degrading them, as in private service, and even after their summary dismissal from that service, one of them was paid Rs. 40 and the other Rs. 25 per month.

2. That their names in the Educational Directory stand exactly at the proper place, i.e., at the bottom of all their present seniors in service.

3. That they will have no promotions, not even the most trivial biennial increase, (that is, they will be debarred from future promotions) until all their seniors in service become senior in pay also. Now I will deal with these excuses, one by one. As regards the first, I cannot but say that the less such worthless excuses are brought forward the better for the fair name and fame of the Baroda Raj. For lots of instances may be cited to prove that men drawing high salaries in private and Municipal service have very willingly joined, (and even do the same) Government service on one-half of their original salaries. Granting, however, for the sake of argument that to order these teachers to begin with Rs. 20 per mensem does amount to degrading them, it must be explained why two of their colleagues are already ordered to be content with Rs. 20 only per month. If, therefore, the question of their pay in private service is at all taken into account, it can be only said that one of the four teachers in the Bilimora School is degraded, and "not" two. But it is my contention that the question of their pay must not at all be taken into consideration. I am, therefore, constrained to say that to order them to begin with the last posts does not at all amount to reducing them.

As regards the second argument, I must say that it is a very curious excuse. For, if their names in the gradation list stand only in the last grade, and even there too, at the bottom of all the members of the Department, who may have entered it before the 1st of Janury 1895, I see no reason why they should not be paid the salary of the last grade. A glance at the following table will show that one of them draws at present Rs. 45, the minimum salary of the second grade, and is thus given a lift of two grades, while the other is paid Rs. 30 the maximum salary of the last grade, "which is more than his own salary in private service," and which in ordinary course he would have reached after an active service of 10 long years.

Table showing the minimum and the maximum salaries of each grade after an active service of 10 years:—

Grade.	Minimum Salary.	Maximum Salary.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
First	60 Babashai.	70 Babas hai.	No one will get a pie more after he has reached the maximum salary.
Second ..	45 do ...	55 do ..	
Third	35 do ...	40 do ..	
Fourth ...	20 do ...	30 do ..	

Again, no body will care more for his rank in the gradation list than for his pay. Every body will ask for such a concession, and I will always pray to the Almighty God to shower His choicest blessings upon the Head of the Department, if he is graciously pleased to take "all" my qualifications into his kind consideration and to appoint me as Head Master of the Bilimora Anglo-Vernacular School on a salary of Rs. 45 (Babashai) a month.

As regards the third argument, I cannot but say that it is not safe and expedient to establish a new precedent by restricting their future promotions, as such a restriction does more harm than good. I say harm because what does it prove? It proves and proves conclusively that:—

(1) The Government of Baroda does not mean to make a job.

(2) The old servants of the Department are this time superseded and

(3) that an extraordinary course has been adopted, when an ordinary one would have served the purpose as well if not better;

A word more before I have done. I have thus far shown that the action of the Government involves no principle, and consequently the recent appointments at Bilimora are not at all justifiable. Now I want to prove that to order them to begin with Rs. 20 a month is not desirable, but at the same time it is also "practicable and economical;" desirable because the inviolable rule laid down by the Government itself requires it, practicable, because they will not have to rot in one and the same place for years and years together without a glimpse of hope of the most trivial increase, and "economical because I am ready to prove, if asked, by facts and figures that the gain to the State Exchequer will at the end of one year only be Rs. 180 (Babashai) a month."

To summarise what I have said above. I hope to have shown:—

(1stly)—That to order them to begin with Rs. 20 a month does not at all amount to degrading them;

(2ndly)—that all the four masters of the school are not equally treated in as much as the two are degraded and two promoted;

(3rdly)—that it is not a proper safeguard to restrict their future promotions;

(4thly)—that the present case will serve as a precedent, which if once established will in the long run work a considerable havoc in the smooth working of the Department, and make the confusion worse confounded;

(5thly)—that to order them to begin with permanent posts of Rs. 20 per mensem is not only desirable, but also practicable and economical;

(6thly)—that so long as the temporary arrangements at Bilimora are continued, not only the old servants of the Department, but also the State itself will have to suffer; and

(7thly)—that the sooner the existing arrangements at Bilimora are altered, the better.

I, therefore, appeal to the sense of justice of the Government of Baroda, and trust that the Bilimora question may be threshed out and decided on its own merits. I have full hopes that the Government of Baroda will judge of this appeal in the spirit in which it is made, and will refer the Bilimora question to Professor Littledale and Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal for final solution.

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have transgressed the limits of your columns, and so I heartily beg to be excused. Thanking you again for the space in your powerful columns, I beg to subscribe what I really am

A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT.

A VIOLENT gale from the [illegible] visited the south-east and east coasts of Great Britain on Nov. 23, 24, and 25. Several large vessels were obliged to anchor in the Downs. Some fishing boats were driven ashore. Several casualties are reported. The Boulogne steamer service was suspended. The mid-day Calais boat, which left Dover about one o'clock on the 24th, was unable to make the French harbour, and had to return to Dover, which was reached about half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

THE news from ships in active service with regard to the Northampton boys is hardly as encouraging as one could wish. It appears to be a positive fact that she has shipped many of the formerly rejected boys of other training ships, boys who were refused by the Lion and Impregnable. They have stated so themselves since they have left the training ship. The contention of those officers under whom they now find themselves is that during the time they were in the Northampton they were petted and pampered, and continual concerts and side-shows were provided for them. Thus they were kept in a good humour and others were doubtless attracted by their report. But when they got to sea and the concerts ceased the youths did not like it, and showed their dislike accordingly. Admiral Fitz-Gerald's apt remark about "watering the grog" is true no doubt of the men as well as the officers. The quantity has been increased it is true, but at the expense of the quality.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE native papers do not approve of the resolution of the Joint Schools' Committee to keep their proceedings in the dark in opposition to the express wish of the Corporation. The "Gujerati" remarks: "It is the tendency of small bodies dressed in little authority to resent outside criticism or interference. It is, othewise, difficult to understand the attitude of the Joint Schools' Committee towaads the Corporation which asked to be furnished with a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of each monthly meeting of the Committee. The Corporation have been informed that it would not be at all advisable to do so on the ground that it might interfere with the efficiency and discipline of schools, and the administration of funds. This is really an extraordinary contention. We must say the attitude of the Committee is not quite intelligible to us. It is calculated to produce a feeling of distrust in the public mind. If its work is to inspire confidence, it is not by keeping the Corporation and the public in the dark, but by giving reasonable publicity to its proceedings. The decision it has arrived at is unwise and aribitrary, and the public can hardly be blamed, if they put their own interpretation upon its refusal to supply a copy of its minutes to the Corporation." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is even more emphatic: "The Act, however, is so clear on the point that the Joint Schools' Committee is certain to receive a polite rebuff, if it ever were so foolish as to go to Government. Assuming, however, that it is an independent body, how is it that the Government uniformly addresses all its communications to the President of the Corporation and not to the Chairman of the Committee? This very fact is a complete refutation of the so-called independence of that body. It is to be presumed Government fully understands what it is doing and what construction to put on the status of the Joint Schools' Committee. Again, if it be an independent body, how is it that it is the Corporation which frames and passes bye-laws and not the Committee? Twist and turn the arguments every way, there is no getting out of the fact that it is simply a Sub-Committee of the Corporation, with specific functions defined under the Act, and no more. And all this loud assumption of independence is simply ridiculous." The "Monitor" is of a different opinion and remarks: "We suppose now the only course that is open to the Committee, consistently with their own dignity and self-respect, is to obtain an authoritative opinion as to their legal position, and if the appeal was declared in favour of their independence, then they must stand upon their rights, which will be a quite justifiable action, as opposed to that of the Corporation, who have elected just to stand upon their presumption. We earnestly hope that the little friction which has arisen will soon disappear, as it is for the best interest of primary education that the Corporation should be in wise and friendly sympathy with the unbought labours of the Committee."

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER'S SCHEME.

Some of the native papers do not consider that Commissiner Booth-Tucker's scheme of Indian Peasant Settlements is practicable in all its details. The "Gujerati" says: "Commissioner Booth-Tucker's scheme for the formation of Indian Peasant Settlements is meant as a partial solution of the problem of over-population and poverty in India. That there is ample room for philanthropic efforts in the interests of the peasant population of this country admits of no question. But a problem, which even a wealthy country like England has found difficult to solve, cannot admit of an easier solution in this country where the Government and the people are both complaining of want of funds. It is doubtful how far the scheme will succeed on a strictly philanthropic basis. The initial outlay will not be small, and we do not think voluntary donations will suffice for the purpose. If it is to be financed on a business basis, as is suggested by Mr. Bhownuggree, even then there will be considerable difficulties in attracting capitalists to invest their money in a doubtful venture." The "Subodha Patrika" is rather hostile to the scheme and states: "The indictment which comes from Ahmedabad, under proper signature, against the new project of the Salvation Army for the amelioration of the poverty-stricken masses of India, and the ways of the Army generally, is rather a formidable one, and such as to require a reply from responsible quarters. There can be no two opinions on the point that a detailed account of the success which the Army may have attained in the colonisation scheme in Bareja will strengthen its hands materially with regard to the new project, and this account ought to have been given by way of preface to the project, and now that the whole position has been challenged, the Army officers are bound to take up the gauntlet and meet the allegations made against them and prove their claim to public confidence."

THE SHERIFF ELECT OF BOMBAY.

Some of the native papers with the exception of the "Marathi," favourably view the selection of Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. The Gujerati" writes: "Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, chief native officer in charge of the Bill and Hoondie Department of the Bank of Bombay, has been nominated Sheriff of Bombay in succession to Mr. G. W. Roughton. The new Sheriff is essentially a self-made man and has risen to his present responsible position in the Bank from the lowest rung of the official ladder by dint of industrious, intelligent and conscientious work. The post he now fills with so much credit to himself and to the advantage of the Bank is a responsible one, and it is no small compliment to him that he has during his twenty-five years' connection with it held his appointment to the complete satisfaction of his employers. Mr. Gellabhai is extensively known to the trading public of Bombay, and as an officer, is liked by his subordinates and has the fullest confidence of his superiors. The honour that has now been conferred upon him is perhaps meant to be a recognition by Government of his quiet but valuable services to the Bank. The authorities seem to have been anxious this time to confer the Shrievalty upon an experienced officer, enjoying their confidence, and it is open to question whether a more deserving official could have been selected." The "Gujerat Mitra" observes: "As a business man, and as one of the oldest and most veteran hands of the Bank of Bombay he has rarely an equal. As a worker behind the scenes and as an organizer, he is a well-known and an experienced hand, whether he be working for the relief of the poor and misery stricken in dire calamities, or whether he be negotiating for the healing up of the breach between rival races and sects. We wish the new Sheriff a happy career in his new tenure of office."

A NOTE ON THE DISCOVERY OF SNAKE-BITE POISON.

The "India Spector" refers to a curious note on snake-bite poison and says: "Mr. Dinsha Ardesar's second note on "the discovery of the snake-bite poison" claims attention from all who are interested in that subject. The writer seems to have found a sort of confirmation of his mohora theory, which is a very old and popular one, in the results of some of the more recent investigations. Mr. Dinsha has undertaken to distribute copies of his second note among those likely to take up his cue. The subject is beyond us for anything like a definite exposition. But we hope the present treatment of it will not fail to put experts on the right track."

THE NEW UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.

The "Native Opinion," congratulates Dr. Macdonald on his election for the fourth time as Registrar of the Bombay University. His administration has been very efficient, and his election therefore was well-deserved.

THE face and figure of Rustem Pasha has become so familiar in London (says "Atlas" in the *World*) that it is difficult to believe that his grim smile, scarlet trabouseh, indifferent French, and unique arrangement of grey overcoats (he frequently wore three of these garments at once) are really things of the past. Although a decade has barely slipped away since he took possession of Musurus Pasha's gloomy abode at the corner of Bryanston-square, no member of the Crops Diplomatique was half so well known as the Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, who went everywhere, and even essayed, five or six seasons ago, a series of evening parties on his own account, amid the somewhat faded splendour of his official salons. Rustem Pasha was an energetic diner-out and if he said very little, he always looked the incarnation of wisdom. His exact age was never correctly guessed, and he was commonly spoken of as a Turk, although those who knew him intimately were perfectly aware that he was an Italian by birth and a Roman Catholic by religion. His end was unquestionably hastened by the recent Armenian troubles, which he felt very acutely. The "dailies" made a terrible mess over their descriptions of his last moments. While one correspondent detailed the visits of a Moslem Imam to this sick-chamber, a second spoke of Canon Barry as being his spiritual adviser, and a third maintained that he received the last rites at the hands of a Roman Catholic priest. As a matter of fact, Rustem Pasha never forsook the faith of his father, and ever since his arrival in London was a constant attendant on Sunday mornings at the Roman Chatholic chapel near the Embassy.

MR. BAINES, in his agreeable reminiscences of old coaching days, gives a wonderful instance of the sagacity of a postman's horse in Cornwall. The driver arrived at Truro helplessly intoxicated, with no mails from any place nearer than Hayle. It appeared that "he had dropped off to sleep shortly after leaving Hayle, and lay a helpless log for the rest of the journey of nearly twenty miles. The horse had pulled up at every turnpike, stopped the regulation time at each post office (where it was the practice of the Postmaster to leave the office door unlocked, and hang the bags on a peg behind it, so that the driver might help himself), trotted into Truro, and pulled up at my office to the minute."

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY is to write his reminiscences, and Messrs. Chatto have arranged to publish them in two volumes. There is no saying yet when the book may be ready, but when it does come it ought to be uncommonly interesting.

The "Family Letters" of Rossetti, to be ready in a few days, will be published simultaneously in America. It is possible that Mr. William Rossetti may later give us another work relating to the whole of the Rossetti family; at all events materials are in existence which would make a very interesting book. The long-talked of life of Rossetti by his old friend Mr. Theodore Watts, is still an event of the future.

Constantinople is the subject of a new history in two volumes which Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish here next week. The writer is an American, Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, of Amherst College, who was formerly professor of history at Robert College, Constantinople. General Lew Wallace and Professor Grosvenor worked over Constantinople together at various periods, the former to collect material for the Prince of India, the latter material for this book. General Lew Wallace writes an introduction for the history, which he says will not merely serve every want of the tourist, student, and general reader, but will be indispensable to every library for reference purposes.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd has edited a volume of Lyrical Verse from Elizabeth to Victoria, which Messrs. Chapman will publish this month. The chief object which Mr. Crawfurd has had in view has been to make as full a collection as was possible of lyrics established in the approval of sound critics, and also to give as many unknown or little known pieces as room could be made for. To secure this space he has discarded some poems which had become hackneyed by quotation, and he has made the departure in lyrical anthologies of including some verse that is marked chiefly by humour. The book will have copious notes, and there will be a limited large paper edition of it.

Some light on the Turk and his methods may be found in a volume of recent travel in Asia-Minor, Cyprus, and Egypt which Mr. John Murray announces for publication. The writer, Mr. David G. Hogarth, formerly a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, did not, however, set out to study these parts of the world from a political standpoint. The purpose of his travels was study of a somewhat more academic kind, as is indicated by the title he gives his book, "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant." The three items of his opening chapters are "The Scholar's Calling," "Inscription Hunting," and the "Hittite Stone at Bor," but the Armenian question, and the Sick Man crop up later.

Another contribution to literature bearing upon the French Revolution will be published by Mr. Murray. This is "The Journal of a Spy in Paris," by a somewhat mysterious individual signing himself "Raoul Hasdin. It is probable that he was an English spy—at all events, for a time—anyhow he kept a remarkable diary in English. The period it covers is the terrible months of January to July, 1794, and the writer evidently knew a good deal about the inside of events. He was employed under the Committee of Public Safety as an engraver, and he ostentatiously labelled the memoranda he kept as "observations on industries and fine arts in Paris," which they are far from being.

A large work on economics is to be published by Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster sometime this month. The writer is Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod, who wrote the "Elements of Banking," and other works of the same kind. He first gives the history of ideas on the science of economics, showing that it is the science which treats of the "principles and mechanism of universal commerce." Having determined the nature of the science, the next thing is to fix definitely all its fundamental concepts and axioms, and to that the second part of the work is devoted.

Mr. Hall Caine's next novel—which he is coming home to write—will be for the most part a study of character apart from any particular local surroundings.—It is now arranged that Mrs. Lynn Linton's new novel, "Dulcie Everton," will be published early in January. The tale will be in two-volume form in the first instance.—Mr. J. E. Muddock has written a French historical story, which Messrs. Chatto will publish under the title Basile the Jester." Mr. Muddock is, of course, the "Dick Donovan" of many detective stories.

Mr. John Davidson's new volume of verse may not be ready before the middle of next week.—Miss Balfour's volume on her South African tour will now appear in a fortnight's time.—Messrs. Archibald Constable announce a work on "City Churches," by Mr. A. E. Daniell, with illustrations by Mr. Leonard Martin.—The whole of the December issue of the "Minster" magazine was destroyed in the fire at Messrs. Unwin's. The edition is being reprinted as rapidly as may be, but it will, of course, be impossible for the subscribers to receive their copies at the usual date. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. will shortly issue a book treating of the past and present position in Russia, by Mr. Jaakoff Prelooker, entitled "Under the Czar and Queen Victoria: the Experiences of a Russian Reformer."

Early in January Mr. Edward Arnold will publish "The Exploration of the Caucasus," which will be found to be one of the most complete and splendidly printed and illustrated works of travel and adventure ever issued in this country. The author is the well-known writer and mountaineer, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, president of the Alpine Club. Its exhaustive and carefully compiled typographical appendices will be of great use to future explorers, whom the new work will doubtless attract to a region which is still so little known to travellers. Two volumes will contain, besides the author's personal narrative, a history of exploration in the Caucasus by members of the Alpine Club since 1868, and a full account of physical features and characteristics. How many people are aware that the Chain of the Caucasus contains eleven peaks higher than Mont Blanc? Mr. Freshfield's personal narrative will record his experiences of two summers lately spent among the mountains. Mr. Freshfield was a member of the search expedition sent from this country to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Donkin, Mr. Fox, and their guides lost their lives in the Caucasus in 1888. Mr. Freshfield will include in his narrative some extracts from Mr. Fox's diary. The work will contain seventy full-page photogravures, several mountain panoramas, and more than a hundred text illustrations of scenery, buildings, and tribal types. Besides the ordinary edition at forty-five shillings, there will be a large paper edition of a hundred copies at five guineas.

Messrs. Blackwood and Co. will publish immediately Mr. F. V. Kirby's "In Haunts of Wild Game," a hunter-naturalist's wanderings. The volume will contain a map, and many illustrations by Mr. Charles Whymper. The first volume of the Scotch County Histories, a series of which we made mention some time ago, will soon be issued by the same publishers. It deals with Fife and Kinross and is written by Dr. Æneas Mackay. Messrs. Blackwood will bring out the next two volumes, "The Provost and the Last of the Lairds," of their new illustrated edition of Galt's novels.

The Kelmscott Press edition of Herrick is nearly ready for publication. "Poems Chosen from the Works of Robert Herrick," to quote its full title, is being printed in the "golden type" of Mr. Morris's press, and is edited by Mr. F. S. Ellis. The edition is to be a small one—two hundred and fifty paper copies (besides eight on vellum). It is uniform with the Kelmscott Press editions of Keats and [illegible]. At a later date there will be published "Christabel and other Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," also edited by Mr. Ellis, and printed and bound uniformly with the foregoing books. Mr. Morris will also have ready, perhaps early next year, an edition of the old English metrical romance, "Sire Degravaunt," reprinted from the Thornton MS. in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral. It is to have a woodcut design by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Professor Henry Calderwood has re-written a large portion of his "Evolution and Man's Place in Nature." Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will bring out a second edition of it early in the new year. In the same publishers' Pocket Edition of Charles Kingsley's Works, a very popular undertaking, it appears, the "Water Babies" will appear next month, and the "Heroes" on the first month of the new year.

Messrs Chapman and Hall have in the press a [illegible] entitled "The Present Evolution of Man," by [illegible] Reid. Shortly after they will publish [illegible] edition of Major Arthur [illegible] of Newport." They have also [illegible] Horace Moule's [illegible] abbreviated [illegible] Statham's [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevassa, 1,945 tons, Captain A P Houstoun, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 618 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Jupiter, 2,119 tons, Captain J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, (16th November) with a cargo of 3849 tons of coal and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain A Collins, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Barrett, Mr A J Grant, C S, Mr Gallagher, 300 Sikh soldiers and 50 followers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Madras, on the 28th November 1895, is published for general information:—

"BAY OF BENGAL—WEST COAST.

Port of Madras.—On or after the 1st January 1896 a fixed red light will be exhibited from each of the towers marking the entrance to the artificial harbour. The lights will be dioptric port lights of the sixth order, showing all round the compass. Range 6 miles in clear weather. On the exhibition of these lights the buoys inside the entrance will be removed at an early date."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 18

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Marshall	Hull	25-12	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill	Trieste	7-1-96	F Muir & Co
C	Mobile	930	Miller	Red Sea Ports	19-12	B & P S N Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
E	Leander	1818	Robson	Karachi	18-12	W & A G & Co
F	Thibet		Garrett	Jedda	21-12	H C Joosub
H & J	Turbo	2659	Moses	Marseilles	24-12	W & A Graham
K	Heafee	373	Ally	Aden	18-12	N Ahmed
N	Buschir	1835	Venator	Antwerp	23-12	Captain
O	Avoca	965	Baker	Zanzibar	28-12	D Jairam
P	Patna	1164	Collins	Zanzibar	19-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	19-12	Shepherd & Co
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	20-12	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	21-12	Graham & Co
3	Sutlej	2103	Nantes	Venice	21-12	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langborne	China	24-12	P & O Co
8	Gisela	2643	Mittis	China	21-12	A Lloyds'
9	Cy of London	2992	Warden	Karachi	20-12	F Forbes & Co
10	Hochhiemer	1829	Beisang	Kurrachee	21-12	Glade & Co
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Kerby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed		E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
S S Setos	1804	Jacobs	F Heye
H D Pholas	412		B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Jupiter (s)	Morgan	Blyth, Nov 16.
	Imperatrix (s)	Rassevich	Trieste, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Skuld (s)	Rafen	Bangkok.
	Heafae (s)	Nacoda	Maculla, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Patna, Collins, for Zanzibar and Mombassa.
" Nevasa, Houstoun, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mobile, Miller, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mombassa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	From
14	Fultala s	Blott	Rangoon, Dec 11.
	Muttra s	Turner	Bombay, Nov 30.
	R. I. M. Warren Hastings	Berwick	Madras, Dec 10.
	R. I. M. Minto	Baugh	Port Blair, Dec 8.
	Nawab s	Sandilands	Bombay, Nov 23.
	Simla s	Field	London, Nov 8.
15	Arratoon Apcar s	Hansen	Hongkong, Nov 30.
	City of Oxford s	Miller	Birkenhead, Nov 13.
	Bohemia s	Lindquister	Liverpool, Nov 7.
	Colaba s	Peck	Colombo, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14.—Steamers Karamania, Kurrachee, Chyebassa and Wing Sang, and ship Singla.

Dec. 15.—Steamers R. I. M. Minto, Sirdhana, Deepdale, Lindenfels, Lindula, Statesman and Argus, ship Holkar, and barque Kinclune.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	November				
15	Mayo I M S.	De Berry	Somali coast.	1	Somali Coast
17	Baron Glemis	Peat	Cardiff	6	Calcutta
25	Sultan	Collin	Jeddah	3	Calcutta
28	Sutlej	Nantes	Bombay	7	Bombay
30	Britannia (C T Ship)	Parfitt	Portsmouth	30	Bombay
	Admiral	West	Zanzibar	1	Hamburg
	Goa	Simpson	Bombay	4	Zanzibar
	December				
1	Caledonia	Andrews	Marseilles	1	Bombay
	Bundesrath	Stahl	Hamburg	2	Zanzibar
2	H M's Brisk	Rich	Somali coast.		
	Merionethshire	Davies	New York	3	Shanghai
	Pemba	Stebbing	Zanzibar		Bombay
	Monarch	Brotherton	Zanzibar	2	Marseilles
	Peshawar	Cole	London		Bombay
	Caterina	Numphies	Portsmouth	3	China
3	Clan Stuart	Smith	Calcutta		London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	4	Somali coast
	Rewa	Loutitt	Calcutta		London
4	Manora	Henderson	London		Calcutta
	Merkara	Bregemann	London		Brisbane
	Venezia	Polieri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Gisela	Mitis	Trieste	5	Bombay
	Darmstadt	Eichel	Australia	4	Bremen
	Nitkedale	Nadden	Manchester		Persian Gulf
5	Natal	Verron	Marseilles	5	China
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	6	Berbera
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	5	Bombay
	Carthag	De Horney	Bombay		London
6	Mayo I M's	De Berry	Somali coast.		
	Imperator	Nicolich	Bombay	6	Trieste
	Humber H M's	Wyley	Malta	8	China
7	Graftons H M's	Hamilton	Potrsmouth	9	China
8	Australia	Reeves	London	8	Sydney

Aden, 8th December, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—6 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood; 180 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 16 cases chemicals earthenware, &c., Treacher and Co; 250 boxes soap, A H Sidick; 25 cases school slates, L Adamjee.

Nubia s—21 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—60 kegs soda bicarbonate, Duke and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—50 cases sarsaparilla, D Merwanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—55 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein.

Sutlej s—6 cases books, &c, Thacker and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible] and 100 cases claret, E Bezonji; [illegible] ir and Sons.

[illegible] njee; 30 cases geneva, [illegible] wasjee.

[illegible] CEMBER 18.

[illegible] Graham and Co; 40 [illegible] ool, B Fakirchand; [illegible] Co; 5 bales wool, M [illegible] ollams, S Runchor[illegible]as; 25[illegible] and 50 bales rags, [illegible] wen and Okell; 600 cw[illegible] ms, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales wool, N Nanjee; [illegible] bales wool, Mott [illegible] aitha; 84 bales cotton waste and 225 bales cotton fly, H [illegible] Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] s—11½ cwts ivory E Passia and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

[illegible] ia s—67 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—4000 cwts stone meal, E C Nanjee; 3001 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

[illegible] r s—320 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

Hoch[illegible] eimer s—525 cwts myrabollums, The South Indian Ex[illegible] t Co.; 2830 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 200 [illegible] es cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Hoch[illegible] eimer s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 220 bales [illegible] on Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible] s—100 bales cotton P Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

[illegible]—150 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

[illegible] s—6 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] ccrae s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co,

FOR VENICE.

[illegible]—1001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ROME.

[illegible]—200 bales Cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible]—51 bales cotton, F Hormusjee and Co; 125 bales [illegible] n, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 cwts Kismiss, and [illegible] ts genda horns, M M Essabhoy, 49 bales twist E D [illegible] on and Co.

[illegible] 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales twist [illegible] rdin and Co.; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati [illegible]

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible] 5 bales twist, Finlay Miur and Co.

[illegible] bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible] bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY. ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON," WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. & H. HARRIS
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

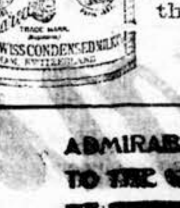
WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY [illegible]
TO THE [illegible]
OF [illegible]

Neave's Food

[illegible]

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

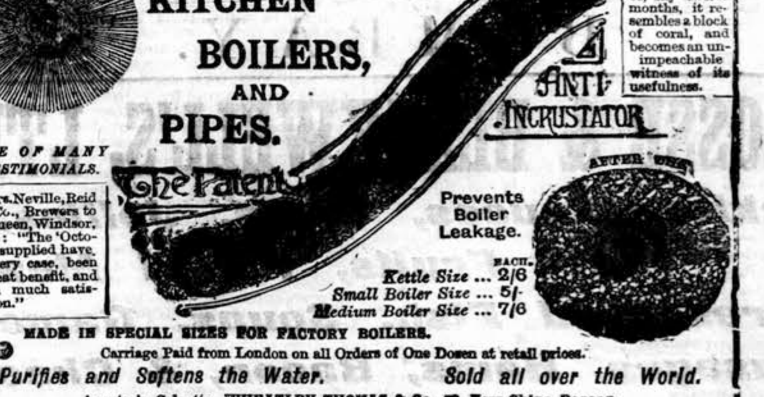
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

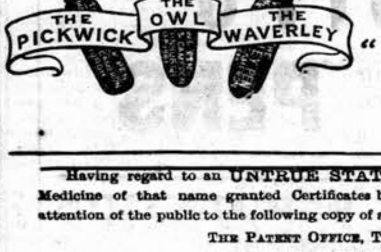
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—Standard.

"The OWL PEN par excellence the Ladies' Pen."—Court Journal.

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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THE QUEEN OF WATCHES!

The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

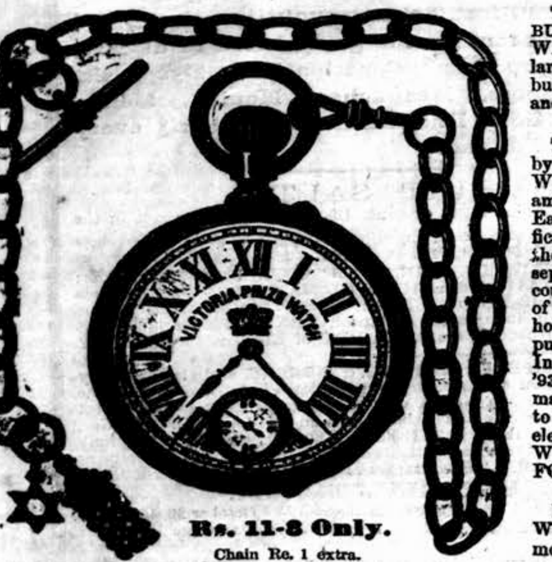
Superior to all the other cheap ones in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

THE 'VICTORIA' PRIZE WATCH

NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 24TH DECEMBER, 1895, BE IN TIME!!

RS. 11-8 EACH. GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

ELEGANT CHAIN Re. 1 EXTRA.



Rs. 11-8 Only.

Chain Re. 1 extra.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently successful, large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch, and it will be repeated annually.

THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful number of '93 and '94 with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, was published many times in all the leading Indian papers, in December and January '93, '94 and '95. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch... ...	... „ 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass... ...	... „ 15 8

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

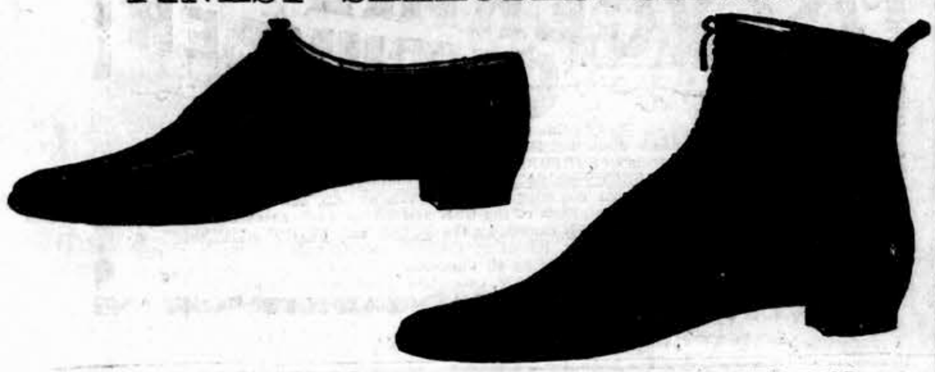
MAX MINCK AND CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

Illustrated Priced List of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewellery, Watches, Chains, &c. Drawing Room, Boudoir, Carriage, Household, Office, Railway and Regimental Clocks, free on application.

OUR SPECIALITÈ

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINEST SELECTED SKINS.



THE OXFORD SHOE	Cash	BALMORAL LACED BOOT,
Rs. 15.	or V. P. P.	**Rs. 20.**

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Trade Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

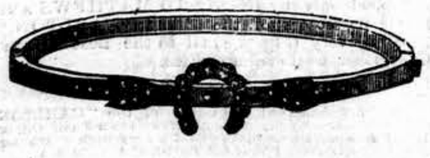
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

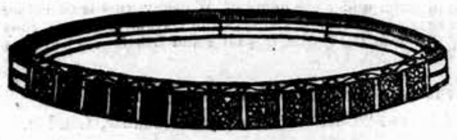
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

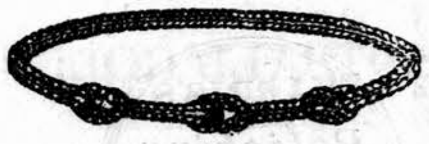
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.



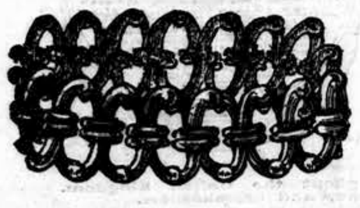
Gold Set Pearls, Rs. 80.



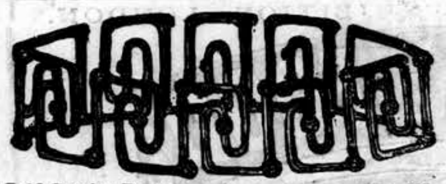
Bangle, Half Hoop of Diamonds, Rs. 525.



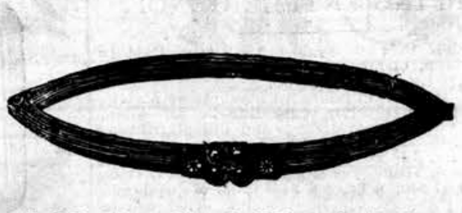
Fancy Twist, Set 3 Pearls, Rs. 75.



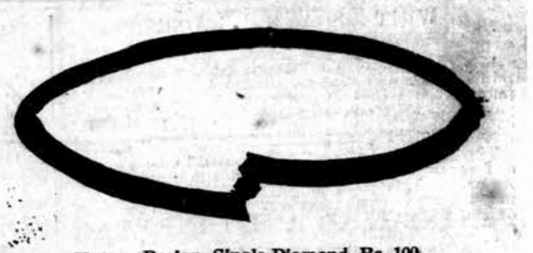
Gold Spring Bangle ....Rs. 140.
Do. Set Diamonds and Rubies, from Rs. 1,500.



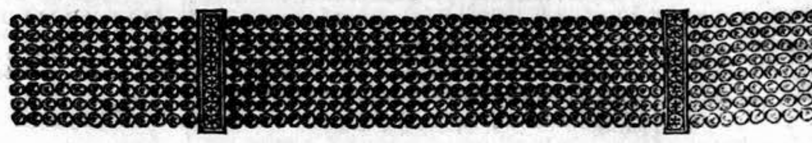
Gold Grecian Bangle .... Rs. 185.
— Do. Jewelled with Rubies, Diamonds and Emeralds in combination „ 775.



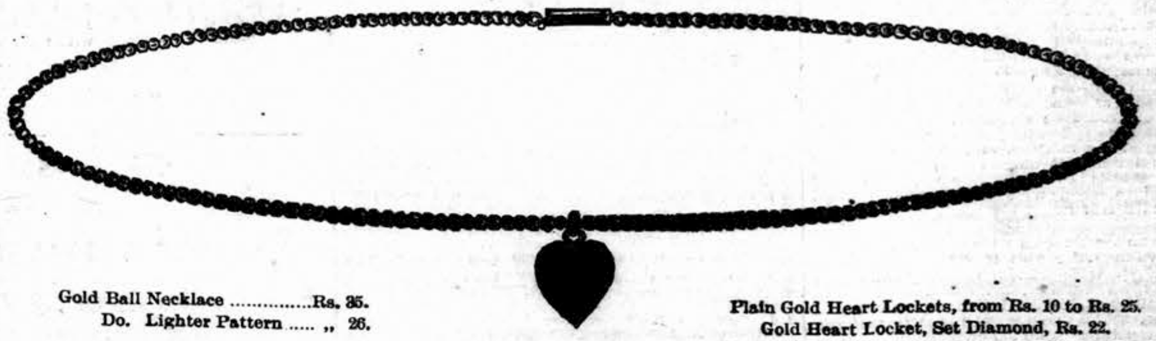
Gold Set Cluster, 4 Pearls, 3 Diamonds, Rs. 130.



Unique Design, Single Diamond, Rs. 100.

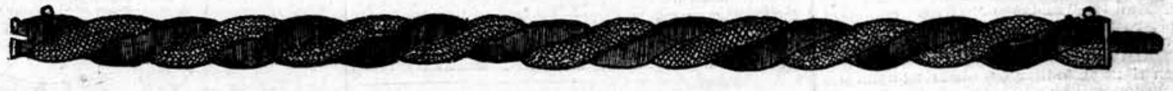


Seed Pearl Necklace, with Diamond Set Bars, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,200.
Do. do. Diamond and Ruby Bars, from Rs. 850.

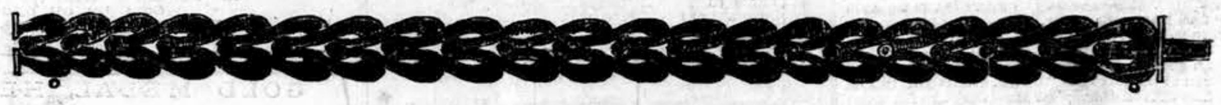


Gold Ball Necklace ....Rs. 35.
Do. Lighter Pattern ..... „ 26.

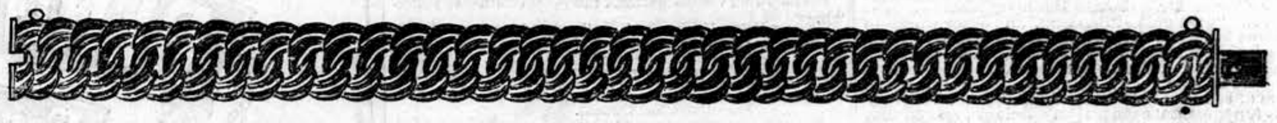
Plain Gold Heart Lockets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
Gold Heart Locket, Set Diamond, Rs. 22.
Do. do. Pearls, Rs. 42 to Rs. 82.



No. 2529, Gold Fancy Double Twist Bracelet, Hammered and Polished, Rs. 140.



No. 2530, Gold Fancy Link Bracelet, Rs. 195.



No. 2531, Gold Double Curb Bracelet, Rs. 150. Single Curb Bracelet, from Rs. 75, 95 to Rs. 150.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

The Most Perfect **Disinfectant** Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely [illegible] the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,

28 Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

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